

The Leader.

"The one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—*Humboldt's Cosmos.*

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News of the Week.

IF Parliament were only judged by last week, it would be accounted a very idle school indeed; but if the immense duration of the session, which began in November last—if the amount of work done—if the solid character of that work, and, more especially, if the general practical tendency of the whole session be taken into view, this Parliament, elected under the Derby-Disraeli Cabinet, will be accounted one of the best that has recorded its achievements in the recent annals of the country.

There is scarcely a department that has not received important additions to its reforms; and it is to be observed of the reforms effected under the present régime, that they bear no character of finality, but on the contrary, that they are all of them of a nature to be followed by still larger improvements. After the fallacious Ministry of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, which was to stand or fall by the project of that novelist-statesman for "reconciling" conflicting interests by a new species of "unrestricted competition," and so to retaliate upon the towns the injury sustained from free-trade by the country, we had a Budget which has made a marked progress in the improvement of our system of taxation, and has not by any means closed the door against continuance of these improvements. The abolition of the soap duty, the gradual but rapid reduction of the tea duty, the extension of the succession duty to real property, the adjustment of the income tax with a view to its final extinction, the sweeping from the tariff of many petty duties which still encumbered it—are reforms which will facilitate those to follow, as they themselves were facilitated by the measures of Sir Robert Peel. The improvement of the Customs is a commencement in departmental reform likely to be followed by others; for the whole subject, we are well aware, has been under consideration. We have great improvements for manning the navy; and the militia enrolment has been followed up by a measure for enrolling volunteers to defend our coasts at sea. Law reform has been well followed up; and one of the last statements by the Lord Chancellor, is to report the progress made by the newly-appointed commissioners towards arranging a consolidation of the statutes—a progress which really promises to compress "the statutes at large" into a compass portable and intelligible for the public as well as the profession. The India Bill, far from effecting all that we believe to have been

possible, nevertheless introduces an immense improvement into the central administration, infuses a knowledge of India into the Board of Directors, renders that Board more responsible, introduces a certain legislative capacity into India itself, and in short begins what must prove a much larger series of reforms. Of the colonies, to many of whom have been given long-promised constitutions—the Cape, New South Wales, New Zealand—with the cession of Clergy Reserve lands to Canada, it may be said, in the words which they write at the Cape, that "Government has been reconciled to the people." Transportation abolished, arrangements have been made for establishing a new system of penal industry likely to be far more effectual as a corrective.

For next session, Ministers stand pledged to Parliamentary Reform, Ecclesiastical Courts' Reform, Education, Local Representation in connection with local rates, including something of a municipality for London; and Sanitary Reform—of which indeed considerable instalments have already been realized in the already decreed abolition of metropolitan smoke, and in the closing of metropolitan grave-yards. Private Members also carry over to next session important reforms, such as Mr. Adderley's Bill to amend the correction of juvenile offenders, and several bills to improve church property, management, &c.; besides the half official bills on the still vexed questions of land in Ireland. This rapid survey justifies what we have already said—that Ministers have done great work, and have excellently smoothed the way for doing work as profitable next session.

One of the last acts of the session has been their explanation of the state of the Turkish affair—an explanation which we cannot characterize otherwise than as a mystification. Lord John, indeed, does not add anything whatever to our information on the subject. He only gives an official authentication to the facts as we understood them before, and proves, as Lord Clarendon did last Friday, that Russia was false in her pretensions to move only for certain rights in the Holy Places, when Prince Menschikoff's imperious summons came upon the Porte and the Governments of France and England in the shape of totally new demands.

Lord John admits, what we have already said, that even supposing the Menschikoff affair be closed in the manner proposed by the Four Powers, there will still remain the evacuation of the Principalities; and there is a striking change in the tone of Ministers, as Lord John Russell speaks for

them, in comparison with the tone used by Lord Clarendon. Lord Clarendon has said, that the "immediate and complete evacuation of the Principalities would be a *sine quâ non* in any agreement with Russia;" whereas Lord John Russell implies, that Ministers will regard as a settlement something respecting the evacuation, though it be neither "immediate" nor "complete." His words are: "No settlement can be satisfactory which does not include, or immediately lead to, the evacuation of those Principalities." Thus the public is to understand that Lord John Russell, for one, would consent to a settlement not involving the "immediate and complete" evacuation of the Principalities, but only leading to that evacuation.

The signs from Turkey itself are not favourable to the supposition that Russia intends immediate evacuation; but her preparations indicate the determination to make a protracted visit. This week the instructions from Count Nesselrode to the Consul-General at Bucharest have been published in the London papers, and in that correspondence the official is thus instructed:—

"There is, however, another question upon which we must express our opinion beforehand to the Princes, that they may act accordingly. We allude to their relations with Constantinople and the Ottoman Government. Those relations must necessarily cease on the day upon which our troops take military occupation of the land, and when every action, every influence of the ruling powers, must be suspended. Another consequence of this state of things must be the stoppage of the tribute which the provinces are bound to pay to the Porte. The amount, which must be collected as usual, must be handed over to the Imperial Government to make such use of as it may think advisable."

The Emperor has ordered his thanks to all the officers of his army in the Principalities, for the rapidity with which the occupation was effected, and a small gratuity is given to every soldier. This is one of innumerable traits, showing how anxiously the Emperor ferments the anti-Turkish spirit in his subjects.

Austria has made an offer to occupy Servia; an offer which must be understood at present in a friendly sense, although it is evident that an Austrian occupation of Servia might be converted to the account of any of the Powers engaged, according to the turn of events. General Prim has been authorized by the Queen of Spain to take a commission in the Turkish army, and he has been sent to Schumla. The Sultan has issued a manifesto to his own people, explaining how matters stand, and assuring them of a vigorous

defence of the Empire. The British and French fleets remain at Besika Bay, where they will remain, perhaps, till the equinoctial gales drive them out, and then the question may arise, shall they make a retrograde movement, or, if the Principalities be not evacuated, shall they enter the Dardanelles? Will France and England recede before Russia, or will they venture to take that step which would be strictly parallel to the occupation of the Principalities which Russia has already so long enjoyed with impunity?

Some of the reports from India are studiously intended to remove the impression that anything is to be apprehended from Russian movements in that quarter. We have no great fear of Russia in India; it is somewhat too far for her as yet. But we have a considerable suspicion that the Burmese have succeeded in "doing" Lord Dalhousie. They have persuaded him to suspend hostilities without making any decided cession of Pegu, or without defining a boundary; though one has been provisionally made by the British. The British army remains upon sufferance in occupation, and friendly relations are established between the two Powers. The Burmese desire that trade shall not be impeded, as it would be very inconvenient to have war when they are wanting provisions, and when their merchants are usually somewhat busily engaged. There is an expectation that the army in possession may be reduced; and it is to be observed that in these arrangements, thus expressed, there is nothing to preclude the Burmese from renewing their hostilities when their desire for peace is over.

To come nearer home, the prognostics of the week are pleasing and peaceful. The Emperor of the French has celebrated his name-day—the 15th—the anniversary of "Saint Napoleon;" and he has done so in a peculiar manner. On Sunday, an enormous display of troops; on Monday, scarcely a soldier to be seen, the Emperor riding thirty paces in front of his escort; Paris amused with pageants during the day—and blazing with lamps at night; the theatres, the boat races, all open gratuitously, without "any reserved seats,"—without distinction of class. Louis Philippe was "a constitutional monarch surrounded by republican institutions;" Louis Napoleon is an absolute Emperor leaning upon a democracy.

In London, one of the most remarkable events has been a lecture, delivered by Lieutenant Maury, to a number of shipowners, in Lloyd's committee-room, explaining to them the manner in which he had been impressed with the necessity of studying the winds and waves of the sea, recording them on charts, and acquiring an accurate knowledge of their general prevalence, distribution, and tendency. He is aided by a thousand volunteers of captains and masters, and by the Government of the United States; and he offers from that Government, to English captains and masters, complete sets of chart books and instructions, on condition that each one who receives the documents will repay the gift by sending in his log-book to be used as raw material for continuing the process. Of all *rapprochements* between the two countries, this friendly union for the benefit of mankind is one of the most interesting, one of the least empirical, one of the least depending upon parchments and secret compacts, one which must engage the respect even of those who are not parties to the alliance.

Another curious incident is the issue of a report by the tenant right deputation from the North of Ireland, explaining why the Government bills have been put off to next session, and certifying to the patriotic conduct of Mr. Keogh, Mr. Napier, Sir John Young, and the present Government. The Irish have seldom had from amongst themselves a more plain and useful lesson to teach the truth of public acts, or to show the benefit of co-operation. As it comes upon them at a time when their harvest prospects are improving, when wages are rising; when their Crystal Palace by its unparalleled success—18,000 visiting on Mon-

day last—attests the surpassing prosperity which Ireland is sharing with England, their hearts are likely to be opened to the lesson. They are indeed rapidly making up lee way in improvements. Not long hence, the electric telegraph will be expanded over the whole country; it will notify to Cork and Belfast the Queen's arrival at Kingstown, when she visits the Crystal Palace; by the 1st of October it will unite every Irish city to London.

Our own Crystal Palace has been the scene of a fearful accident—twelve working-men, sacrificed to some unaccountable defect in the machinery for raising a part of the structure. The railway accidents continue, and the latest one may take its place in the class of these disasters to which we are habituated.

Woman again figures conspicuously in the annals of the law. The working of Mr. Fitzroy's Act seems to have awakened a new attention to the class of subjects. In some cases, however, justice can accommodate itself to particular views. Theresa Kenny, Kirwan's mistress, to whom he had given some property, has been dispossessed of that property in favour of the Crown, on the grounds of certain flaws not more considerable than might be found in innumerable title deeds upon which families depend. Her account of the mode in which she became possessed of the property was quite consistent with the known facts; but the fact of her relations with the murderer appears likely to be a reason why these flaws in her title swelled into a charge of fraud and perjury. The charge at all events is as yet unsustained by proof.

A case however infinitely more conspicuous and painful, is the case of the Hon. Caroline Norton in the County Court, as a witness against her husband, on the score of a debt owing by herself. Her story is as yet quite *ex parte*. It would appear that, suspecting she had received some aid from Lord Melbourne, her husband has endeavoured to extort an admission of the fact by withholding the allowance which he had undertaken to make to her; and it is on the strength of that abstinence that she regarded him as liable for her debts. The machinery of the case, however, is less important than its spirit. Nothing could be more distressing than the spectacle of a woman in Mrs. Norton's position forced to the publicity of a law tribunal, and appealing from ill-usage to the audience of a county court. That was painful; but there was something infinitely more so in the spectacle of a man withholding means from his wife, and pursuing her through the technicalities of law, on a charge which ought long since to have been laid at rest.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

RUSSIA: MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

THE expected Ministerial account of the present state of the Eastern quarrel was given on Tuesday afternoon by Lord JOHN RUSSELL. He made some preliminary observations, thanking the House for its "forbearance" hitherto shown, and justifying, by precedents, the withholding of the documents of negotiations until the negotiations are concluded. He rapidly recounted the rise of the question touching the Holy Places, the consequent mission of Prince Menschikoff relating thereto, the "slight" shown by Prince Menschikoff to Fuad Effendi, the requisition of Colonel Rose for the Malta fleet, the change in the question by new demands, and the retirement of Prince Menschikoff on the refusal of the Sultan to accede to those demands. He stated the then situation of both parties, and the concerted movement of the French and English fleets to Besika Bay.

"Sir, the next step that was taken by the Russian Government was a direction to the army of Russia to occupy the Principalities, with a declaration at the same time that it was not to be considered as a hostile invasion of the Principalities, or as an act of war, but that it was intended to occupy the Principalities as a material guarantee for peace, and as a means of pressure upon the Turkish Government, in order to obtain those moral securities for peace which the Russian Government had constantly sought by negotiation. It was considered by the English and French Governments, as well as by the Turkish Government, that in default of any communication either with Great Britain or France, it was desirable, seeing what great interests were at stake, to forego the clear and

undoubted right of Turkey to consider this proceeding as a case of war, and to enter into further negotiations, by which the ends sought for might be attained. No actual hostilities, therefore, further than the occupation of those provinces by the Russian forces, have hitherto taken place. Sir, it was the opinion of her Majesty's Government that, whilst they placed the fleet of Great Britain in conjunction with the fleet of France at the disposal of the ambassadors of the two Powers in Constantinople, to be called up to Constantinople in case of emergency, it was at the same time desirable to gather up the broken threads of the negotiations, and to attempt to arrive at some arrangement by which the question might be settled. The different Powers considered of various means for its settlement; but more especially the Minister for Foreign Affairs of France—a person whose talents, moderation, and judgment, it is impossible not to estimate highly—drew up a note, which we considered omitted the objectionable part of the demands of Prince Menschikoff, and those parts of the Turkish note which the Russian Government might think inadmissible, and endeavoured to frame a note to which the two parties might agree. At this time, the Austrian Government had, as I have stated on a former occasion to the House, declined the proposal—previously to this time, I should say, it had declined the proposal of her Majesty's Government to enter into any conference on these important circumstances. But when the Russian Government had occupied the Principalities, Austria changed her view of the subject, and she declared that, in conformity with the spirit of the treaty of 1841, it was absolutely necessary for the representatives of the various Powers to meet in conference, and to endeavour to obtain some amicable solution of differences which might otherwise imperil the peace of Europe. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria took the proposition of the French Government as the groundwork of the proposition which he made to the conference. I have already stated, on a former occasion, that it was an Austrian proposition, but it came originally from France. That proposition was submitted for consideration about the 24th July, and no doubt information was immediately conveyed to St. Petersburg of the intentions of the Austrian Government. Her Majesty's Government requested to see the note as it was proposed, with such modifications as the Austrian Government might think it necessary to introduce. That, of course, led to explanations and further communications; and it was not till the 31st—that is, a week after the first conference—that the final conference was held, in which the form of the note was completely arranged and settled to the satisfaction of the representatives of the four Powers, and to the satisfaction of the Government of Turkey. The House has already heard, and that intelligence has been confirmed by subsequent information, that the Emperor of Russia has given his adhesion to the note of the four Powers, therefore, so far as that original cause of dissension is concerned, and so far as the Emperor of Russia had a demand to make, in that respect the Emperor of Russia no longer insists upon the exact form of Prince Menschikoff's note, which, according to some of the state papers that have been published, would appear to have been the case, but considers that his objects will be attained and that his honour will be saved, if the note as thus prepared be agreed to by the Turkish Government. I have stated already that it was upon the 2nd August that this note was sent to Constantinople. There has not been hitherto any communication from Constantinople with respect to the reception of that note; but this I can state, that upon the 23rd of last month the Turkish Ministers were prepared to send to Vienna, and subsequently to St. Petersburg, a communication based upon the former note in its mode of meeting the demands of Russia, and in respect to which I think that, having agreed to the former note, they would bind themselves to agree to the note which has met the assent of the four Powers. Sir, supposing, what, however, is quite unsettled—supposing that note to be finally agreed upon as the communication which shall be made by Turkey, and which will be satisfactory to Russia, there will still remain the evacuation of the Principalities. (Cries of 'Hear, hear,') Sir, it is quite evident that no settlement can be satisfactory which does not include, or immediately lead to, the evacuation of those Principalities. (Cheers.) According to the declarations which have been made by the general commanding the Russian forces—Prince Gortschakoff, that evacuation ought immediately to follow upon satisfaction being given to the Emperor of Russia. I will only say further, that it is an object which her Majesty's Government consider essential; but with respect to the mode in which that object is to be attained I must ask permission of Parliament to say nothing further upon that head, but to leave the means of attaining the end in the hands of the executive Government. With respect to the question which has been raised regarding the fleets of England and France, that, of course, cannot be made any condition, because we ought to have it in our power at all times, supposing Turkey to be in any danger, to send our fleet to the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles, in order to be ready to assist Turkey in case she should be attacked. Therefore we cannot consent to any arrangement by which it may be stipulated that the advance of the fleets to the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles shall be considered equivalent to the actual invasion of the Turkish provinces. With respect to anything further, if these questions shall have been settled, if peace is secured, Besika Bay is not a station which would be of any advantage to the Government either of England or of France. I can only add that, whilst I regret not to be able to state that the whole of these transactions are terminated, yet I do think that there is now a fair prospect that, without involving Europe in hostilities, the independence and integrity of Turkey, which from the beginning of the session I have always stated to be the main object of the policy of her Majesty's Government in reference to the affairs of the East, will be secured, and that in no very long period. I am sure this House will feel—I know that this country feels—that, if that object can be secured by negotiation, without involving Europe in the calamities of war, it will be a result

which the whole world will value, and upon which we shall have reason to congratulate ourselves. I am quite sure that my noble friend at the head of the Government may well console himself for any attacks that may have been made upon him in contemplating such a result, and that we have cause to appreciate highly the mixture of firmness and judgment by which he has been enabled to attain the end that is before us."

Mr. LAYARD followed Lord John. He blamed Lord Aberdeen for saying that his policy was "based on peace;" the interests of England should dictate the policy of an English minister.

"We have heard on all sides during the recent alarm—in the lobby of this House, in private circles, amongst men of all opinions—'Had the noble lord the member for Tiverton been at the Foreign-office, we should not have been in these straits.' Was it because the country wanted war? No; it was because the country was convinced that the best means of preserving peace was to assume at once a firm and dignified attitude."

Explaining the character of Prince Menschikoff's actions, pointing out his interference with Serbia, showing the spread of Protestantism in Turkey, and the efforts of Russia and the Greek clergy to suppress it, and stated his opinion that without the dominance of the Sultan, the parts of the Turkish empire would fall a prey to anarchy and confusion. Are we prepared to take possession of Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Egypt, or can we allow them to pass into the hands of Russia and France? For we must do one or the other, as there is no dominant family in any of those countries except Egypt. We should not forget that although Egypt is a high road to India, Syria and the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates form the high road, and any Power holding those countries would command India. Moreover, the power which holds Constantinople will ever be looked upon in the East as the dominant power of the world, and with Russia at Constantinople, our tenure of India would always be a purely military tenure. Mr. Layard then commented on the conduct of the diplomatists.

"We have committed, in my humble opinion, two grave diplomatic errors. In the first place, when Colonel Rose learnt that Prince Menschikoff was prepared with a secret treaty, a fact known to many persons at Constantinople, and that he had informed the Porte of his intention to force it upon her, forbidding it, under pain of the Emperor's high displeasure, to communicate it to the other Powers, and when we learnt, not from mere report, but from positive and reliable information, that the Russian Government was engaged in preparing vast armaments on the frontiers of Turkey and at Odessa, we ought not to have been satisfied with such assurances as the noble lord has stated were given to us in London and St. Petersburg. But we should at once have insisted on an immediate disarmament, or such satisfactory proofs of the pacific intentions of Russia as would have removed all doubts whatever upon the subject. Our neglecting to do so was a grave error. That error having been committed, we had no remedy; but we had another opportunity, and committed a second error. The very moment we were informed by Russia that she intended to cross the Pruth, we ought to have said to her, 'As soon as you enter the Turkish territory, we shall consider it a *casus belli*, and bring up our fleet to Constantinople.' (Cheers.) I do not mean to say that we should have gone to war; but this would have been the effect of our declaration—all the treaties of Russia with the Porte, upon which she founded her pretensions to protect and interfere with the Christian subjects of the Sultan, would have been *ipso facto* by the law of nations abrogated, and we should then have insisted that Turkey should enter into no new treaties with Russia, to which France and England were not privy, and of which they did not approve. Had we held such language with firmness, I think that Russia would not have dared to cross the Pruth, and we should in the very beginning have brought this question to an issue. I have little doubt that the Russians will now evacuate the Principalities. It would not be worth the while of Russia to engage in war with the whole of Europe on account of those provinces, which were, to all intents and purposes, her own. She has accustomed Europe to their occupation without a case of war, and she has shown that she may do with them as she pleases, and that any one of their inhabitants who may dare to oppose her will, will be subjected to her heavy displeasure. We have, we are told, to congratulate ourselves upon having achieved a victory—a peaceful diplomatic victory—if we induced the Russians to leave the Principalities. I much doubt the victory. Russia has gained, without firing a shot, what would have been well worth purchasing by a bloody and expensive campaign. She has established her power in the East—she has humiliated Turkey—she has compelled her to submit to an invasion without resistance—she has exhausted her resources—and, what is more, she has humiliated this country and France in the eyes of her own subjects, and of the populations of Turkey. What have we done for Turkey, who opposed the demands of Russia with our sanction and support—demands which we admitted to be outrageous and unjust? We have subjected her to humiliation and to all the expenses of a war; and we are now urging her to accept the very demands which we advised her, in the first instance, to reject. And how had those demands been now urged upon her, and what does their acceptance involve? Why, we have just learnt from the noble lord that the draught of the proposal to be agreed to by the representatives of the four Powers at Vienna was first communicated to St. Petersburg, and was, of course, eagerly accepted—the acceptance being sent back without delay, and before the proposal could have even reached the Porte. The consequence is that, if the

Porte declines to adhere to this proposal, Russia will call upon us to support her in compelling the Turkish Government, who has the real voice in the matter, and can alone judge how far the proposal affects her rights and independence, to accept that which we have sanctioned and recommended. (Loud cries of 'Hear, hear.') In fact, Russia has turned the tables completely upon us, and has made us her allies against Turkey, instead of our being supporters of Turkey in resisting an unjust and unrighteous demand. If Turkey accepts the proposal under this terrible pressure—for it is a terrible pressure, Russia now being united with the four great Powers of Europe against the Porte—we have directly sanctioned the pretensions of Russia to protect and interfere on behalf of 12,000,000 of the Christian subjects of the Porte, a privilege which she might always have claimed, and, to a certain extent, exercised, but in which we have never acquiesced. Why, this is monstrous! (Hear, hear.) Let this case be reversed. If Turkey had been in the place of Russia, what should we have done? Why we should have compelled her to evacuate the Principalities at once, to have paid the whole expenses caused to Russia by an unwarrantable act—(Loud cries of 'Hear, hear!')—and to have sent an ample apology. (Hear.) Nothing less now will satisfy the ends of justice. (Cheers.) If we do not deal with this outrageous case after this fashion, we show to the world that we have one measure for the weak and another for the strong, and we forfeit our character and prestige in the East, rendering the position of our ambassador at Constantinople utterly untenable. (Cheers.) When once this great country has lent itself to a palpable act of injustice, as she has unfortunately done in this instance, she must descend in the scale of nations. (Cheers.) Look at the question as we may, we have taken the place of a second-rate Power, and conceded that of a first-rate Power to Russia alone. It is said that the question is settled. I contend that it is only a question deferred. Allied with France, supported by the public opinion of the whole of Europe, engaged in a just and righteous cause, we have lost an opportunity which may perhaps never occur again, of settling on a proper basis this great Eastern question, and those vast conflicting interests that yearly threaten the peace of the East, and of assigning to Russia that place to which as a great Power she is entitled, and which I should be the last person to refuse her, but beyond which the safety of Europe and the interests of civilization forbid that she should go. (Cheers.) Better would it have been to have induced Turkey at once to have accepted Prince Menschikoff's proposal, than to have abetted her in a resistance which has only ended in her humiliation, and which has inflicted a blow upon her which must accelerate her ruin, and render utterly hopeless any attempt to preserve her as an independent power. But it is not only in Turkey and in the East in general that the effects of this fatal policy will be felt. Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and every weak state in Europe, which depends for support—aye, for its very existence—upon the high character of England, and our known respect for treaties, will look upon further opposition to Russia as hopeless. The day will probably come when we shall see the error we have committed, and repent a policy against which, as a humble member of this House, I can only record my solemn protest. (Cheers.)"

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON expressed surprise at the shortness of the notice which Lord John Russell had given of his intention to make a statement upon the question. Lord John must have known that Mr. Disraeli would have desired to hear the statement, but he had left town yesterday morning, and would doubtless be surprised to hear of the statement having been made. Sir John then briefly adverted to the matter of the statement—regretting that there was no information as to whether the evacuation of the Principalities was involved in the proposition placed before Russia. But he would defer comment until all the papers were laid before the House.

Lord DUDLEY STUART asserted that we had allowed Russia to get all she wanted, and that our course had been pusillanimous.

"There are two ways of maintaining peace; one is by obtaining for those whom we protect everything that is their right—the other is by submitting to every insult, by receiving complacently every kick, by breaking faith with our allies, and by placing ourselves in a degrading position, where no one will respect us. While sensible of the services of a Minister who maintains peace by the first course, I cannot honour one whose policy is based upon the latter principle, and I believe that if we had now a Minister who was 'not the Minister of Austria or Russia, but the Minister of England,' none of these deplorable events would have occurred, which have endangered, and still, in fact, do endanger, the peace and tranquillity of the world."

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, referring to Sir John Pakington's complaint, of the statement being made in Mr. Disraeli's absence, hinted that Mr. Disraeli must have expected the statement—or had absented himself, rightly supposing that there was to be no discussion, but a mere statement of facts. Without entering into a dispute with Mr. Layard or Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord John alluded to the belief that the Greeks would not assist the Turks against Russia.

"I cannot believe if an attempt should be made by Russia to invade Turkey, that the Christian subjects of the Turkish Government would be indisposed to assist them. I think the case would not be very different from that which is related in an anecdote of Charles II., who, with his usual wit, on an occasion when the Duke of York said he should take care of his life, and hoped he would not go in so unguarded a manner about the streets as he was in the habit of going, said, 'I will tell you what, brother: I have this security, I do not think anybody will kill me in

order that you may succeed.' In the same way the Mahomedan yoke is not so hateful to the Christian subjects of the Porte that they would be rejoiced to have that power overthrown in order that they might see a Russian power established in its place."

Mr. MUSTZ would also relate an anecdote of King Charles II. When refusing a demand that had been made by the Dutch ambassador, he said to him, 'You would not have dared to make such a proposal to Oliver Cromwell.' 'Your Majesty,' replied the ambassador, 'is a very different man from Oliver Cromwell.' If they had a different set of men in the Government of this country in the present day, the Russians would not have marched into the Danubian provinces, and they had done so because the Emperor of Russia entertained the opinion that nothing would make this country go into a war.

Mr. BLACKETT pointed out with emphasis that the evacuation of the Principalities was more important than any treaty which diplomatists could devise. The failure of the Emperor of Russia should be made palpable. The Government should not lose time in devising terms to soothe his mortified spirit, but should rather hold the case up as a warning from Europe to the next malefactor who attempted to disturb the public peace.

Mr. COBDEN, firstly expressing the general opinion that Russia had been "treacherous, heedless, and violent," made an attack upon Turkey.

"There is a growing conviction in our minds that what has been hitherto a current phrase, 'the independence of the Turkish empire,' has now become a mere empty phrase, and nothing more; because the fact is, that within the last twenty years there has been a growing conviction in the minds of people that the Turks in Europe are intruders—that it is not their domicile or their permanent home—that their home is in Asia, and that Mahomedanism cannot exist in Europe alongside of civilized states. (Hear.) I have no wish to see the Russians in Constantinople, but I will not prevent them by our taking our stand for the preservation of Mahomedanism in Europe. Also the fact is prominently before us, that the Christian element in Turkey in Europe is now the prominent one, and we cannot ignore it, because, for every one Turk in Turkey in Europe, there are three Christians in Turkey in Europe. The great majority of the people in Turkey in Europe are Christians, and the question is, what are the feelings of the Christian population towards their Mahomedan rulers? I believe that the feeling amongst the Christian population in the interior of Turkey is not favourable. I believe that in the large cities, in Smyrna and in Constantinople, the Christians enjoy a certain portion of protection, but if you go into the interior of Turkey, all the evidence goes to confirm me when I state that the Christian population in the interior of Turkey, in the small towns and villages, have a very hard lot indeed, and they are as much now under the rule and violent domination of an insolent caste and a barbarous people as ever they were. The noble lord offered the opinion that they would prefer the Turks to the Russians. (Hear.) Well, that is possible. But I must say for myself—having visited both countries—that if I were a rayah—that is, a Christian subject of the Porte—I should prefer a Russian or any other Government rather than a Mahomedan one."

Mr. Cobden then denied that our trade with Turkey was better than our trade with Russia. Constantinople is but the *dépôt* from whence our goods are sent to Trebisond and elsewhere. We never had any commerce in the Black Sea until Russia took possession of the Crimea, and even if Russia keeps the provinces, she will still send us corn. How can we trade with Turkey? It is a country without a road. Compare Petersburg and Constantinople—the one may vie with London, the other a city of boxes, with lids open all day and shut at night. Russia could not dream of invading England. She cannot move an army without foreign gold, and she should come to England for her steamboats and artisans.

"But while I say this, let me address a word to those members who represent the manufacturing districts—let me give them a word of advice as to the position we should occupy if war were to break out. The sufferings which that event would occasion would be such as those who only remember the war that commenced sixty years ago can have no conception of. In the first place, we have a vast increase in material wealth, and that wealth has greatly increased our manufacturing population. Where we had one man dependent upon the raw materials supplied by foreign countries in 1793, we have twenty-five men now. Where we had 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 of exports then, we have 80,000,000 or 90,000,000 now. Let me tell my friends the members for the manufacturing towns, who talk so glibly of war, that while I agree with them that in a war to defend this kingdom England would bring all her resources to bear, and would defend herself against all the world, yet I say that if England were to go further, and to engage in a continental war, you do not know what belligerents you might have in six months from its declaration. A war now would be attended with consequences of which the present generation little think, or they would not talk of it so glibly. In the first place, you would have the Americans, whose country was a mere infant in 1793, and to whom we could then say, 'You shall come to no part in Europe except by our permission,' and we could seize their ships and press their crews at our pleasure. Now, if war were to break out, what would be the first thing we should be called upon to do? Why, we should be called upon by the Americans to disavow the right of search. We could not refuse that, and that concession would place

America at once as our rival in the carrying trade of Europe. And, remember, you have now repealed your navigation laws. In 1793 you could send out large fleets of merchant ships, under the convoy of ships of war, twice a year. You had the monopoly of the seas; and it did not matter to you when or how your ships sailed, because other countries must wait upon you for their supplies. But what would be the case now, if you were to go to war? If you were engaged in war with a maritime power, they would issue letters of marque to fleets of steamers, who could take refuge when they pleased in Stockholm or other neutral ports. Your insurances for freights would rise at Lloyd's in proportion to the risk of capture. How would your manufacturers—how would your numerous and wealthy colonies, consent to bring over their freights in English bottoms, when Hamburgers and Frenchmen were not subject to the same risk? Remember that the repeal of the navigation laws has thrown you open to the competition of the whole world in shipping, as in everything else. But I beg pardon of the House for having gone into these considerations. All I wish to say is, that I think the Government have done wisely in disregarding the cry of thoughtless men; they have done wisely in not listening to the cry of the newspapers, some of which profess the democratic principle, as if democracy ever gained by war. The Government have done right, not only for the interests of the country but even for the interests of themselves; for if they should plunge the country into war, the shallow men who now cry for war would in less than six weeks call for the disgrace and the removal of the very Ministers who began the war. I have nothing to say to the Ministers. I do not blame them because they have taken up a position to defend the Turkish empire. It is a traditional policy they have followed, and unless they had public opinion with them, no Government could avoid doing so. All I say is, that I have no doubt they will soon get rid of the difficulties respecting the Wallachian provinces; and I congratulate them on having been as peaceable as the people would allow them to be. (Cheers.)

Lord PALMERSTON made a striking comment on Mr. Cobden's speech:—

"There is nothing so painful as to see a man of great ability labouring under an erroneous conviction, which he knows to be contrary to the opinions of his fellow-countrymen, and which he is therefore afraid—I will not use a stronger term—openly to express, but which he endeavours to conceal and cloak by every species of device which ingenuity can afford to the practised orator. If, sir, the honourable gentleman had stood here as the avowed advocate of the aggressive and ambitious policy of Russia, as the defender of that system of policy which he pretends so loudly to denounce and condemn, I do not think, in the present state of the feeling of this House and of the country, that he could have dared to pursue a course more calculated to assist, to facilitate, and to defend the views he pretends to deprecate. (Cheers.) Why, sir, he said,—I never heard a speech so full of incessant contradictions; he said at one moment, although he did not tell us exactly what he told the country on a former occasion, that Russia could be crumpled up like a sheet of brown paper—(laughter)—but he told us that Russia was so weak, that she was perfectly incapable of resisting any serious effort on the part of this country, and then he tells us that war with Russia would be infallible ruin to England. How does he reconcile the two statements? At one time he tells us that Russia is a sort of barbarous power, composed of scattered dependencies and weak in her interior, and then he launches out into great praise of St. Petersburg, and says that because St. Petersburg is a finer city than Constantinople, forsooth, Russia ought to be possessed of both. The honourable gentleman is a Free-trader. He made a tour through Europe. Of course he was received wherever he went with that courtesy and civility to which his personal qualities so eminently entitle him, and he fancied he had persuaded all Europe that there was no system to be adopted but that of Free-trade. Now he says the efforts of this country in favour of tariffs have signally failed. I should like to know, then, what has been the result of his European tour? Sir, our wars were never waged for the sake of tariffs. Such wars as those we carried on in Spain and Portugal were undertaken for higher considerations—for the maintenance of the constitutions, the liberties, and the independence of nations, and of that balance of power which, however the honourable gentleman may treat it with contempt, because he does not seem to understand it, all men who have been worthy to give councils to nations have considered to be a principle, the assertion and maintenance of which was essential to the liberties and the well-being of mankind. (Cheers.) Then the honourable gentleman, with all his Free-trade partialities—and no man has probably in his own country done more for the assertion and practical enforcement of those principles than him, and I am the last man to withhold my tribute of acknowledgment for the great services which have been rendered in that respect by the honourable gentleman—seems entirely to forget his principle when he compares the commercial system of Russia with that of Turkey. Why, does he not know, and if he does know, why does he attempt to withdraw the attention of the public from it, that the commercial system of Russia is eminently restrictive and prohibitive, while the commercial system of Turkey is the most liberal that exists in any country with which we have commercial relations? Then he says it is quite immaterial, in a commercial point of view, whether the Turkish empire belongs to Russia or not, as there was no commerce on the Black Sea before the time of the Empress Catherine. I never heard arguments less calculated to support the conclusions to which he wished to draw the minds of his hearers. It is not true that the commerce of Turkey is immaterial to this country. It is very material to this country. Turkey has internal resources which tend every year to make our commerce with her more and more valuable. He says of Turkey: 'You are patching it up. You are now yielding to the vulgar prejudice (which he admitted was traditional) with

regard to maintaining the independence of the Turkish empire; but it is a rotten fabric, and cannot last—it is sure to fall to pieces. The Turks must be expelled—that is to say, the Sultan, the Government, the army, and the 2,000,000 of Mussulmans who inhabit European Turkey; but who are only encamped in Europe. You must get rid of them, and it is high time to consider how you shall dispose of their territories.' This is a strange doctrine, I must say, from a person who has always maintained the necessity of leaving foreign countries to decide as to what should be their own mode of government. I do not at all admit that Turkey is in the state of decay which the honourable gentleman represents, and that the maintenance of the integrity and independence of Turkey is not an object not only desirable, but worth contending for, and capable of being effected. The honourable gentleman has been wholly misinformed as to the state of Turkey during the last thirty years. I assert, without fear of contradiction by any man who knows anything on the subject, that Turkey, so far from going back during the last thirty years, has made greater progress in improvements in every possible way than any other country. Why, compare it now with what it was in the reign of the Sultan Mahmoud. If you consider it with regard to the system of Government, as bearing on the interests of the inhabitants, and connected with the defence of the country, with regard to the army, the navy, the administration of justice, the promotion of agriculture, and the diffusion of such manufactures as the people have; take its commercial system; take its religion; I venture to say that, in all these respects, Turkey has made immense progress during the period which I mentioned; and so far, therefore, from going with the honourable gentleman in that sort of political slang which is the fashion among those who want to partition and devour Turkey—so far from talking of it as a dead body or an expiring body, or as so enfeebled that it cannot be kept alive, I am convinced of this—that if you will only keep out of it those who wish to get into it—if you will only leave those who are in it to deal with it in the way in which they are now dealing with it, I will venture to say that, as far as the seeds of dissolution are concerned, there are many countries in Europe that would not bear a comparison with it. Turkey is just as likely to go on as it is in improvement, if you can keep other people's hands out of it, as some other countries to which the honourable member referred. Turkey has no Poland and no Hungary. (Cheers.) If I ever heard a speech trying to injure a Government, by opposing the course of policy which it recommends, likely to damp the proper feeling of the country in supporting that Government, it is the speech of the honourable gentleman. I am happy to say it is the only speech of the kind we have heard to-night, and I trust it will not mislead any of those persons beyond the limits of this country who would be likely to be misled by it. (Hear, hear.) I hope the language of that speech will not excite abroad feelings that might be likely to mar the efforts of her Majesty's Government to settle these affairs in a manner satisfactory and honourable to the country; and I trust the great preponderance of good sense and proper feeling which the discussion of this evening has shown, will prove to all Europe what is the fixed determination of the British Parliament, and what are the feelings of the British nation, that although there may be persons who may possibly wish to see Russia extend her power over Turkey, that is not the wish of the British nation, and that the Government of England, supported by the people of England, are determined to persevere in their intention to maintain the independence of that country; its maintenance being essential both for political and commercial reasons. We do not mean to go with the honourable gentleman into a re-arrangement of the Turkish empire. We do not pretend to dictate to the Bulgarians, the Slavonians, the Greeks, and the Mussulman, who shall be their sovereign, or what shall be the form of their government. It has been the privilege of this country to give advice to the Turkish Government with a view to those internal improvements which, on the one hand, strengthen Turkey, and on the other hand, contribute to the prosperity and happiness of the people under the rule of the Sultan. I am happy to say our suggestions have been attended with the most beneficial consequences, and wherever our consuls reside, and our arrangements extend in the different provinces of the Turkish Empire, we have seen tranquillity enjoyed, justice better administered, oppression cease, and those benefits extended which it is the anxious object of the British Government to promote in that country. I am convinced that, if this system is pursued—if England, united with France, will say that Turkey shall not belong to Russia or any other power, that *dictum* will be enforced; and I am convinced that, if no sovereign power shall endeavour to destroy Turkey, Turkey has in itself the elements of life and prosperity—and that our policy, so far from being so objectionable as the honourable member has endeavoured to prove, is a sound policy, one which meets with the approbation of the country, and one which it will be the duty of every Government to pursue." (Loud cheers.)

After a few words from Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR, congratulating the House that the Ministry had "one nobleman of English spirit," the discussion ended.

RELIGION IN MALTA.

When we took Malta from the French, in 1809, we were materially aided by the inhabitants. In return, we pledged ourselves to protect the religion of the country—the Roman-catholic religion. For this object it was necessary to maintain the old Maltese laws, laying severe punishments on any outrage or insult towards the Roman-catholic worship. The old criminal laws were consolidated in 1837, but the operation of the code has been delayed, and alterations in it are now being considered in the Colonial Office. The new code

forbids the publication of books against the Roman-catholic religion, makes "insults" to clergymen highly penal, declares blasphemy against the saints a criminal offence, and even an "insult," committed without intent to profane, is still punishable. Mr. KINNAIRD called the attention of the House to the intended establishment of this new code, and pronounced it fit to come from the Duke of Tuscany or the Emperor of Austria, not from a British colony. Every Protestant member of the House had sworn that the Roman-catholic worship is blasphemy. He moved "that the proposed criminal code is opposed to the civil rights and liberties of her Majesty's subjects, and that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, requesting her to take these facts into consideration, and not to sanction such a code until Parliament shall have further considered the subject." The motion was seconded by Mr. THOMAS CHAMBERS.

Mr. FREDERICK PEEL argued against it. Malta is a Roman-catholic country, governed by an elective legislature. That legislature had thought fit to adopt the code. Its punishments are certainly severe; but in former times they were still more harsh, and the code has mitigated many provisions. Every one will admit that there is criminality in acts which outrage religion, which go to offend some of the most deeply-seated and purest feelings of the human heart, and which, of course, in a corresponding degree, tend to endanger public peace and tranquillity. And, in Malta, all religions are equally protected from insult. Mr. HUME followed up this defence, by stating that, in Malta, the Roman-catholics are the most numerous, and should be treated as the dominant party. Mr. ISAAC BUTT, Mr. NEWDEGATE, and other Protestant members, warmly protested against the code. In retort Mr. JOHN DAVID FITZGERALD denied that Roman-catholics held the opinion that princes excommunicated by the Pope could be deposed by their subjects. The debate, which was becoming warm, was closed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL. He stated that we are bound to protect the Roman-catholic religion and its doctrines, but, as some words in the new code might be misinterpreted, it would be well to give them further consideration. There seems no necessity for the special definition of the rights of the Roman-catholic church, as the general provisions of the code make penal every offence against religion. The law officers of the Crown would be consulted, their opinions would be sent to Malta, and, if the authorities there would make the alterations suggested, the Crown would then assent to the code. By this means we should secure every possible respect for the Roman-catholic liberty. This, at the same time, the fullest religious liberty. The promise satisfied all parties, and Mr. KINNAIRD withdrew his motion.

REFORM OF THE STATUTES.

The LORD CHANCELLOR brought up the report of the Commissioners on the consolidation of common law, and stated what had been done by the commission. There are three ways of reform suggested. One is to take all the statutes on a particular subject, and bring them within one act by condensation and simplification of language; another plan, too, is to combine with the revised statutes on a subject the common or unwritten law on the same; and a third is to make a completely new digest of the law on each class of subjects. Specimen statutes on each of the principles have been prepared. In addition, each Commissioner has been asked to supply, in writing, a plan for the consolidation of the statutes, and to draw up a digest of one branch of the statute law. These hints and specimens will be considered by the Lord Chancellor, and he being responsible, will exercise his discretion in choosing the final plan. The new statutes are to be clear from "repulsive long sections and formal enactments." Instances of the utility of consolidation have already appeared. Eight years ago there were passed certain acts known as Railway Consolidation Acts and Lands Clauses Acts, for consolidating into one act all the enactments that used to find their way into a railway bill. Taking the quantity of printed pages in those acts, and the number of acts which have since passed, incorporating all those clauses, the result was that there had been a saving in printing of 116 folio pages in each copy of each Railway Act. And inasmuch as 1000 copies are printed of each, and that they were printed over twice in the shape of bills; and inasmuch as the acts which passed did not constitute above one-fourth of those which were brought in as bills, and were finally lost, the saving which has been effected by those consolidation acts is enormously great. They should see, therefore, whether they could not adopt the same principle in a variety of other matters. The laws relating to the duties of magistrates should be put into one act. Again, there are the laws relating to the national debt. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has said that it is troublesome beyond measure for per-

sons engaged in matters of finance to look into the various statutes.

YESTERDAY'S SITTING.

Both Houses sat for brief periods yesterday, and transacted the formal business necessary to the prorogation to-day.

Various questions were put; but few of them are important. Lord CLARENDON informed Lord BROUGHAM that stringent instructions had been sent out to Cuba from Madrid for the suppression of the slave-trade.

In the House of Commons Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that negotiations were still pending for the settlement of the Mosquito territory. In answer to another question, he said that the latest reply of the Papal Government was that they would extend no further mercy to Edward Murray; but our Government will not let the matter drop.

In the case of the cabman Phillips, Lord PALMERSTON made a gallant avowal to the effect that, on inquiry, he had found that Phillips had made no overcharge; that his fine had been consequently remitted, and that 40s. had been given to him in addition. Lord Palmerston hoped police magistrates would have large maps in their offices, so that similar mistakes might be in future prevented.

The sitting concluded by the renewal of that semi-sarcastic notice of motion given by Mr. CAYLEY early in the session, that he should move for a committee to inquire into the expediency of fixing a salary to the office of Leader of the House of Commons.

Parliament will be prorogued this day with the usual forms and ceremonies.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.

The removal of sectarian tests, in Scottish Universities, was partially re-considered, on Monday, the Bill being brought before the Lords by the Earl of ABERDEEN. He argued for their removal, on abstract grounds, and with reference to the changed circumstances of the Church of Scotland. Every day testifies that tests imposed on consciences are valueless or pernicious: not, however, to establish an abstract principle, but to remedy a practical evil, is the new Bill framed. Twenty-five years ago, a commission had recommended that the test should be uniformly applied in all the Scottish universities, but since then a great change has taken place. The Free Church has been founded, and the test framed solely against episcopacy now operates, with great hardship, against members of the Free Church. The Professor must declare that the Westminster Confession of Faith is his confession of faith, and that he is obedient to the government and discipline of the Church of Scotland. In matters of faith the Free Church members agree with the Westminster Confession, but they do not submit to the discipline of the Scottish Church. Eminent Episcopalian professors are also prevented taking chairs, by the bar erected by the test. It is not proposed to alter the test as regards professors of theology, but as regards lay professors a simple declaration will be substituted, sufficient to secure all the rights which the Church can claim for them. After some hesitating objections by Lord REDDALE, and some earnest advocacy by the Duke of ABERYLL, who pointed out how the universities would be injured, if confined to "the limited sphere of the Established Church," the Bill passed through committee.

ANOTHER INARTICULATE CONVOCATION.

IN pursuance of due summons, several clergymen assembled in Jerusalem Chamber, on Thursday, at eleven o'clock in the morning. Archdeacons Gunning, Denison, Thorpe, and Harrison were present, also the following reverend gentlemen:—"James D. Coleridge, H. Majendie, R. Chandos Pole, G. P. Lowther, H. A. Woodgate, J. H. Randolph, J. B. B. Clarke, John H. Horner, and F. Massingberd," &c. The formal object of the assembly was the usual meeting of Convocation previous to its prorogation. While the clergymen were waiting, some engaged in conversation, the Reverend Canon Wordsworth entered. But the Canon eagerly explained, with emphasis, that his coming, and what he would say, would be entirely unofficial, and the Prolocutor, "being a friend of his," only "happened" to be waiting in the Canon's house. The Canon then said that he had written to Mr. Dyke to ascertain the hour for meeting, but had got no answer, Mr. Dyke being out of town—but Mr. Dyke had sent a letter to one of the officers of the church, Reverend Mr. Lowther: "and the letter is addressed to a servant" [Burrows, the abbey porter], to say that three o'clock would be the hour of proroguing the Convocation. At a quarter-past three the Archbishop arrived, and the Prolocutor, on the part of the clergymen, informed the Archbishop of Canterbury that they were kept waiting all the morning, and pointed out the convenience of fixing in future

the hour at which the Convocation would meet. Before the Archbishop answered, Mr. Dyke, the registrar, commenced to read, "In the name of God, Amen." Here he was interrupted by the Archbishop, who said, "This, I believe, is the usual order of business—at all events I considered it was so generally understood—that the meeting was only for prorogation, and that I did not expect any one would attend, otherwise I would have caused the hour to be generally known. I am very sorry that it has happened so, but I never had any idea that there would be any business at the prorogation; that it was, in fact, the same as the prorogation of Parliament, and I never expected any one to attend. The fact that there is no member of the Upper House present shows that that was the understanding on their part. I can only express my regret here that the members should have been put to any inconvenience."

Mr. DYKE then proceeded with the reading of the act of prorogation, and prorogued the Convocation to Saturday, the 10th of September next.

Several Members: "The time"—"There is no hour fixed."

The PROLOCUTOR here addressed the Vicar-General, and inquired, "Is there no hour named?"—to which that official replied, "There is not."

His Grace bowed to the Prolocutor and withdrew.

The members of the Lower House remained a few minutes in conversation with each other, apparently in no complacent mood, on the events of the day; but one by one, or in groups of two or three, they also withdrew, and the Jerusalem Chamber was deserted.

Among the proceedings cut short by this ending was a motion of a practical and popular kind, to be brought forward by the Reverend Chandos Pole:—"Motion to take into consideration at next meeting of Convocation the necessitous state of remote hamlets, and also of densely populated districts, and in what way they can be ameliorated in their religious wants, either by the erection of chapels subordinate to the existing Church, or by what other means; also to take into consideration in what manner the Church can be benefited by deacons in remote places subordinate to the incumbents, and at what age they should be admitted to the office, and what training is necessary."

THE FLEET.

THE Queen visited the war ships at Spithead again on Friday. She steamed down in her "yellow yacht," was saluted by the thunder of many guns, and then "took the fleet out to sea." The elopement, however, was not final. After a cruise of some hours the ships returned. Her Majesty remained in the *Duke of Wellington* during the excursion. The Queen was out for the greater part of the day, having left Osborne at ten, and returning at a quarter to six in the evening. In the race home, the *Agamemnon* again outstripped the *Duke of Wellington*.

On Saturday the Russian Princesses left Cowes after visiting the Queen. On their passage through the Spithead fleet, all the vessels "saluted the Russian flag."

Many of the vessels lately at Spithead have been sent to other stations.

THE CAMP BREAKS UP.

SOME of the hints acquired during this military experiment are being considered by the leading men connected with the service. To improve the dress and equipments of the soldier has been the chief aim. The Albert hat is likely to be set aside in favour of the Prussian helmet, with a spike or spear head at the top, through which, the centre being hollow, the air is allowed to circulate for ventilation. The helmets, several in number, are all of one pattern, but differently ornamented. One, in particular, has a plume of white horsehair, which falls gracefully upon all sides, and which appears to be very much admired by officers and men. The helmets are made of black felt, and the weight is not more than twelve ounces, a considerable difference in weight when compared with the present bearskin cap or shako, the former weighing nearly three pounds. The new coats proposed are cut like a frock coat, and reach down about half way to the knee. Some of the coats have no epaulets, others have a small knot. They are all made double-breasted, so that they can in hot weather be opened and folded back, displaying the particular facings of the regiment. There are two rows of buttons, but no lace; the collar is in the Prussian style, and its adoption will lead to the disuse of those stiff stocks which so often threaten to choke the man when in regimental dress. A new frock coat is also prepared for the cavalry. New knapsacks, more easily carried, and of lighter weight than the old knapsacks, have been tried. A new rifle musket, of the "1853" pattern, has also been carried and fired with blank ammunition, and has been found to answer exceedingly well. It is 11b. 6oz. lighter than the present Minié

rifle, and has a similar bore. The barrel is fastened to the stock by means of bands passing round the stock and barrel, which can be tightened at pleasure. The bayonet is made to fix by means of a band, thus doing away with the spring, which is continually breaking under the present system. The sight is good, and something after the present range, the greatest being 900 yards.

The last field day took place on Wednesday, and the soldiers cheered as they returned to their tents. During the week the Duke of Cambridge has been in command. The manoeuvres he executed were not complicated, but were remarkable for dashing charges of cavalry. The men have been now two months in camp.

The following is an official return of the number of the troops, officers, and men, on Wednesday, the last field day, at the camp:—

Staff of the Division.—1 lieutenant-general, 2 major-generals, 3 colonels commanding brigades, 1 assistant adjutant-general, 1 deputy adjutant-general, 1 assistant quarter-master-general, 1 deputy quarter-master-general, 7 aides-de-camp, 3 extra aides-de-camp, 5 majors of brigade, 2 medical staff, 1 commissary-general, 1 deputy commissary-general, 5 assistant deputy commissary-generals.

Officers, 383; sergeants, 454; drummers and trumpeters, 178; rank and file, 8,168; total, including staff, encamped, 9,217; horses, 1,007; guns, 24.

The regiments (with the strength of each regiment, of all ranks, as brigaded, with their brigadiers annexed) are as follows:—

Royal Artillery, 622; Colonel Dupries.
Royal Horse Guards, 376; Scots Greys, 337; 4th Light Dragoons, 335; 8th Hussars, 325; Major-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
Grenadier Guards, 2d battalion, 594; Coldstream Guards, 2d battalion, 594; Scots Fusiliers, 2d battalion, 613; Colonel Godfrey Thornton.
7th Fusiliers, 869; 35th Regiment, 855; 88th Regiment, 897; Major-General Sir Richard England.
19th Regiment, 840; 79th Regiment, 840; 97th Regiment, 758; Colonel Lockyer.
Detachments, 328; Colonel Vicars, R.E. (the enemy).

LETTERS FROM PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LETTER LXXXVI.

Paris, Thursday Evening, August 18, 1853

ALL the interest of this week has been concentrated upon the Review of Sunday last and the Fête of Monday. If we are to believe the official journals, never has there been a more magnificent spectacle witnessed at Paris. The review of 120,000 men under arms no doubt presented a most imposing aspect; unfortunately the precautions taken by the police allowed the public to see but little of that display; so that I find myself reduced, like other ordinary fellow mortals, to the official description of the *Moniteur*, inserted by order in the other journals of the Government. Sixty squadrons of cavalry deployed in the grand allée of the Champs Elysées, from the Arch of Triumph of l'Etoile, to the Place de la Concorde. The Place de la Concorde was deserted; the garden of the Tuileries was full of troops. In the *grande allée* were disposed the infantry under General Lévasseur, the reserve brigade of the army of Paris, the engineers, the Ecole de St. Cyr, the sapeurs-pompiers, the Garde de Paris, the gendarmerie d'élite. The National Guard kept the ground. Two divisions of 12,000 men each were disposed by brigade and by battalion in the court of the Tuileries itself. On the Place du Carrousel were drawn up, under the command of General Chasseloup Laubat, a brigade of the line, with a few squadrons of artillery. All by the Louvre were ranged the seven battalions of the four divisions of the army.

On the façade of the Tuileries fronting the gardens had been erected an artificial decoration. The middle window of the Pavillon de l'Horloge, the one which commands the Salle des Maréchaux, was decorated with draperies of crimson velvet. At this window sat the Empress, accompanied by the Spanish Dowager Queen Christina, the Princess Mathilde, the Princess Murat. At one o'clock the Emperor arrived at the Arc de l'Etoile, preceded by a squadron of carabineers, and followed by his orderly officers, and by his aides-de-camp. He passed at a gallop down the grand avenue of the Champs Elysées, and at a trot across the Grand Allée of the Tuileries. At the same pace he rode through the Place du Carrousel, and then returned to the Palace to witness the défilé from the window of the Pavillon de l'Horloge. This défilé of 120,000 men was really a magnificent spectacle: unfortunately, it was reserved exclusively for the Empress, who, from her high balcony, was the only person that could have a good view of it. Very few persons had gained admittance to the Palace of the Tuileries. A great many important personages, who fancied they had a right to obtain admission within those precincts, found themselves mercilessly shut out by the Grand Master of the Ceremonies. So that, as I have said, this grand défilé was displayed, one may almost say, to the Em-

press alone. In order that she might lose nothing of the *coup d'œil*, the troops marched in succession down the transverse allée that runs parallel to the Palace, extended their line throughout the whole length of that allée, and thence took up their former position. The national guard began the défilé: at half-past two o'clock all was over. There was not half the number of spectators one might have expected. The general aspect of Paris was almost insignificant. As for enthusiasm, it was very moderate indeed. The National Guard was silent, the troops alone shouted, but they shouted, it seemed, without *entrain*, on the word given by their commanding officers, as if they were executing orders.

It was much the same with the *fête* of the next day. Everywhere abundant curiosity, nowhere enthusiasm. Notwithstanding the puffs preliminary of the *Moniteur*, as to the intention of the government to depart from the customary programme of the public fêtes, I really saw nothing that I had not seen a hundred times before. Excepting the distributions of wine and sausages in the open air, it was exactly the programme of the fêtes of the Empire over again. Aquatic combats, Venetian masts with festoons and streamers, orchestras and dances in the open air, gratuitous theatrical representations, and spectacles in the Circus and Hippodrome, a display of fire-works, everything down to the fireworks at the Invalides, was an exact and faithful copy of the programme of 1811. As to the decoration of the Place de la Concorde, in Moorish style, of which we had heard so many grand accounts beforehand, it was nothing more nor less than what I saw in 1849. Altogether, we have no one to praise for extraordinary efforts of imagination.

Besides the *fête*, there is nothing, or next to nothing, to be mentioned. To-day the Emperor and the Empress start for the Baths of Dieppe. The *Siecle* has received a warning for an article on the certificates (*livrets*) of domestic servants. The Government did not think a "warning" enough, but denounced the offending article to the law-officers; but I am informed they do not consider the incriminated article guilty of a misdemeanor, and are disposed to an acquittal. To-day is pronounced the final decision of the Court at Rouen on the Appeal in the affair of the Foreign Correspondents. It will not be made public before to-morrow. The Tribunal of Rennes, by the way, has recently pronounced a remarkable decision on a case of the Press. A journal of the locality was accused before that Court of publishing false news: the indictment acknowledged that there was no apparent intention of doing harm. The Court decided that the law against false news was only applicable where the intention was malevolent, and so acquitted the journal. To make amends for this rebuff, the Government has struck one of its own adepts with a warning—the *Patrie*, to wit. That officious organ had announced a telegraphic message from Trieste, to the effect that the Sultan, while he accepted the Note of the Vienna Conference, had declared that he would not send an ambassador to St. Petersburg before the total evacuation of the Principalities. Now, as all private telegraphic despatches must needs pass through the Ministry of the Interior, and be copied in a register there kept, the Minister of that department declared that he had received no despatch of that nature. Either, then, it was a fabrication of *La Patrie*, or a mystification of which the *Patrie* was the victim, or that journal must have been employing a secret cipher for communicating through the telegraph in the form of an insignificant correspondence. However it was, down came the "warning" of the Government on the head of the devoted journal, which is now (by the way) in the market. One grave fact appears upon the text of the warning. The Minister avows that the news alleged by the *Patrie* is extremely probable. If that be the case, the whole Turkish question has to be re-opened. The Bourse is now under this impression, and inclines again slightly to a fall. I have nothing more to tell this week. S.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

THE duties on solid bitumen have been abolished by Imperial decree.

M. Haze, in a second letter to the *Indépendance Belge*, resolutely refuses the pardon of the Emperor.

The visit of the Empress to Dieppe, alluded to by our Paris Correspondent, has, it appears, been postponed.

The Empress's sister, the Duchess of Alba, was present at the gratis performance at the Français on Monday.

The official journal of Vienna, of the 17th instant, contains an imperial decree, taking off the state of siege at Vienna and Prague.

The *Presse* of Vienna, speaking of the return of the Count de Chambord to his residence at Frohsdorf, adds that the Duke de Nemours arrived incognito at Wiener Neustadt, and paid a visit to the head of the house of Bourbon. This news requires confirmation.

Great excitement prevails in Serbia at the approach of

the Russian troops. Austria is employing her consuls in the provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Servia to carry on a political propaganda in her favour among the Slavonian subjects of Turkey bordering on her territory.

Much conjecture has been rife of late concerning a military execution which took place soon after the Russians crossed the frontier of the Principalities. General Aurep condemned Captain Milkasefski to be shot, and the execution immediately took place; the cause of this severity is a mystery. The culprit was a man of good family, and the brother of an officer attached to the service of the Princess of Leuchtenberg.

The imminent danger of the Russo-Turkish dispute at the present moment, a danger no doubt foreseen by Russia, is the enthusiasm of the Mussulman troops at the prospect of a religious war.

The Spanish general, Prim, has arrived in Constantinople. He is authorized by his Sovereign, the Queen of Spain, to take part in the operations of the Turkish army in the case of a war with Russia. The Czar has not yet, it may be stated, recognised Isabella of Spain.

The Minister who refused to sign the decree for the railway concessions without consent of the Cortez having resigned, his successor proceeded to draw up the proposed decree. It should not be forgotten by speculators, that such decrees can never, so long as Spain remains even nominally a constitutional country, have force of law.

An officer on half-pay had been ordered out of Madrid for causing to be printed a number of copies of a protest against the royal decree relative to the concessions of the railways, which he intended to circulate clandestinely. The lithographic stone on which the protest had been written was seized and destroyed.

The *Presse* says of Lord John Russell's recent speech on the Eastern question:—Lord John Russell's declaration is spirited in appearance, but in reality it means nothing, since the presence of the squadrons at Besika does not in the least inconvenience Russia, and cannot have any coercive character. After, as before, the speech of Lord John Russell, Europe has no other guarantee for the evacuation of the Principalities than the engagements in M. Nesselrode's circulars.

The instructions of the President of the United States to his representatives at the different foreign courts, that they should for the future appear on all occasions of public ceremony in plain clothes, and not in official costume, were carried into execution in Paris on Monday for the first time. Mr. Sanford, the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, appeared at the *soirée* of the Emperor, as also at the dinner given previously by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the plain dress of an American citizen.

The *Zeit* has published a translation of four documents illustrative of the latest position of the Turkish Question:—1. The letter of the Prince of Moldavia to Redschid Pasha, June 25, informing him that the Russian Consul-General at Bucharest had summoned him in the name of the Emperor to suspend his relations with the Porte, and withhold any further payments of the tribute. 2. The letter of the Consul-General above-mentioned, dated June 23. 3. The despatch from Count Nesselrode to the Consul-General Katchinski, ordering the above measure, June 3. And 4. Letter from Redschid Pasha to Stirbey, Prince of Wallachia, July 25.

We subjoin an English version of these documents:—
I. DESPATCH OF THE PRINCE OF MOLDAVIA TO REDSCHID PASHA, DATED 25TH JUNE.

I had the honour of laying before your Excellency yesterday an exposition of the circumstances consequent upon the occupation of the Principalities by the Russian troops. With the deepest sorrow I find myself called upon to-day to make you acquainted with a communication which I have received this moment from the Russian Consul-General at Bucharest.

The contents of the subjoined notes will sufficiently explain to your Excellency the nature of the order issued to me by Russia, to break off my relations with the Sublime Porte, and to stop the payment of the tribute, as incompatible with the presence of the Russian troops.

Immediately after the receipt of the notes I had an interview with Prince Gortschakoff, to whom I expressed my feelings on the subject, and to whom I declared that I found myself in the necessity of informing the Sublime Porte of the circumstance, to which his Excellency made no objection.

As I feel that it is far beyond my power to interfere with measures which depend upon the decision of the two Powers, I hasten, on my part, to inform your Excellency of what has taken place, that you may in your high wisdom take such steps as you may deem advisable.—I am, &c.

II. NOTE OF THE RUSSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL AT BUCHAREST, TO THE PRINCE OF MOLDAVIA, DATED 23RD JUNE.

I have the honour to communicate in confidence (*secreta*) to your Highness the enclosed copy of a despatch which the Chancellor of the State has addressed to me under date of the 3rd June. You will find, my Prince, the fullest instructions as to the line of conduct you have to follow, in consequence of the military occupation of the Principalities by the Imperial troops, as regards your relations with the Porte, and the measures you are to adopt for stopping the tribute which Moldavia has hitherto been bound to pay to the Ottoman Government. Calling upon you to comply with the commands of my Imperial Majesty contained in the despatch,—I have the honour to remain, &c.

KATCHINSKI.
III. COUNT NESSELRODE TO THE CONSUL-GENERAL KATCHINSKI.

St. Petersburg, June 3.
The military occupation of the Principalities is, as I have already informed you, to cause no change in the existing order of things as regards the civil administration and the personnel of the superior officers, unless the Hospodars themselves should consider the change of some employees necessary to the introduction of the greatest possible regularity in the various branches of the service,

and particularly in that of providing for the Imperial troops. There is still one question, however, on which we must make our views known beforehand to the two Princes, so that they may guide themselves accordingly. We have to speak of their relations to Constantinople and the Ottoman Ministry. These relations must necessarily be broken off on the day the military occupation of the land on the part of our troops commences; and at the same time every action, every influence on the part of the sovereign power, must for a time cease. Another consequence of the state of things will be the stopping of the tribute which these provinces are bound to pay to the Porte. The sums which (the same as hitherto) have to be paid must remain at the disposal of the Imperial Government, which reserves to itself to make what use of them it thinks proper.

You will communicate to the Hospodars the contents of this, which I have the Emperor's commands to inform you of.

IV. REDSCHID PASHA TO STIRBEY, PRINCE OF WALLACHIA.

Constantinople, July 25.

Prince! When Russia advanced her troops into the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, she declared that she had no intention of changing the public arrangements which govern those provinces, or to alter the position which is guaranteed to them by solemn treaties; and the Sublime Porte, which trusted this declaration, thought it might leave your Highness, as well as his Highness the prince of Moldavia, at your respective posts. We learn, however, from the letter which has been sent us by the Prince of Moldavia, that the Russian Court has issued an order that you, as well as the Prince of Moldavia, shall break off your relations with Constantinople, and keep back the settled tribute. This has surprised us excessively.

As the Russian Court has attacked the system of provinces in the point which immediately affects the power possessed of Sovereignty in them—in a word, in its very foundations,—the Sublime Porte sees clearly, that in this state of things the exercise of rightful authority in a manner due to its holy and uncontested rights, is impossible in the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. The Sublime Porte has therefore determined that your Highness, as well as his Highness the Prince of Moldavia, shall for the present quit the provinces, and this order has also been officially communicated to the Great Powers. You must, therefore, as is due to commands issuing from the Imperial throne, quit the provinces immediately; and should it happen that you act contrary to these orders, the Sublime Porte will adopt such measures as shall appear suitable and conducive to its interest on the occasion.

I gladly embrace this opportunity, &c.

The following is a translation of the manifesto issued by the Turkish Government:—

"The Sublime Porte and Russia having disagreed on certain points, the latter has suspended her relations, and recalled her embassy from Constantinople, and, moreover, has made great military preparations by sea and land; consequently, the Sublime Porte also has prepared herself for war, as has been already made known. The reason assigned by Russia for her dissatisfaction is the refusal of the Porte to afford by treaty certain religious privileges to the Greek Church. But these privileges were granted by his Majesty Sultan Mehemed the Conqueror, and observed during the reigns of the late Sultans, and were also confirmed by his present Majesty the Sultan of all benevolence, as well as by his predecessors. When his present Majesty and his Government of their own free will granted and confirmed these ancient immunities, who ever thought that they would be annulled? When a Government wishes to undertake the protectorate of several millions of a neighbouring empire, it menaces its independence and interferes with its domestic affairs. The impropriety of such an act has been declared; but Russia would not forego her claim, and has even occupied Wallachia and Moldavia, crossing the Pruth with her troops, thus greatly annoying the Sublime Porte. Such a violation of treaties has called forth on the part of the Sublime Porte a protest, which has been communicated to the different European Powers, in which it is declared that such an act, contrary to treaty, will not be accepted by the Sublime Porte. When a question of such grave importance arises, affecting the independence of the empire, it ought to be arranged by negotiations and friendly mediation. It is not Russia's intention to make war on the Sublime Porte, but she has occupied the provinces as a guarantee until her demands are complied with. The Porte has received from the different European Powers friendly advice, especially from the maritime nations of England and France, upon whose friendship and good faith the Porte can rely, and it is certain that she will not accept anything that will affect her integrity and independence. Until it is seen what turn affairs will take, it has been deemed advisable to assume the defensive on the banks of the Danube and the frontiers of Anatolia.

Such is the dispute and the present state of affairs as regards Russia. On the part of the Government, troops and the munitions of war have been prepared. The Sublime Porte has tranquillised all her subjects, and has enjoined them to remain quiet in their several occupations of agriculture and commerce, and she requires of her subjects to obey all her commands. As has been already mentioned, the terms of Russia relate to the religious privileges of the Greeks. The Greek sect and their chiefs have personally nothing to do with this affair, but have, on the contrary, expressed their gratitude and thanks to their Government, and are sorry that such a question has ever been mooted; we must not, therefore, be looked upon as enemies. Armenians, Catholics, Protestants, and Jews are also the just and faithful subjects of our Lord and Father; the Greeks are so also, and they must therefore live in peace with each other.

In short, Moslems and all other subjects of the Porte must dwell together in harmony, and not speak of things

which do not concern them, nor do that which is not lawful, but each must look to his own affairs.

"This present arrangement, proclamation, and order (tembi) has been prepared in the presence of the Sheikh-islam and all the learned of the empire, of the Sherakier, and all the officers of the army and viziers who were at the Council of the Grand Vizier. Finally, this proclamation has been sanctioned by his Majesty the Sultan; and all those who are not pleased with the arrangement, and shall act contrary to it, shall be considered as insubordinate, and severely punished."

[Here follow the signatures of all the principal officials of the empire, civil, military, and religious.]

AUSTRALIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES is busy concocting a constitution; Victoria is "counting all its money;" while South Australia—a pastoral land like the Canaan of the Bible—produces and consumes the primitive repast of "bread, milk, and honey."

The Upper Chamber in New South Wales is to be composed of Crown nominees holding office for life. The Legislative, then wholly elective, will give a truer reflex of public feeling. At present great concessions have to be made to official influence to secure the passing a measure, or the adoption of a report; and some of the elected members will, perhaps, not be sorry to see the representatives of the Crown fairly "in another place," where they may be "bombarded with good measures," and left to incur the undivided unpopularity of rejecting them. But the public are more intent on getting gold than in marking these changes. A new bill is being carried amending the too stringent provisions of the gold regulation act, the operation of which has thinned the New South Wales and crowded the Victoria diggings. The new bill will allow persons to "prospect" or try the ground without licenses in places that have not been proclaimed as goldfields. The prohibition of the issue of licenses to runaway servants and apprentices is repealed, merely because it is impossible to carry it out with effect; but a conviction of having absconded from hired service cancels a license if it has been obtained. Servants, persons in Government employ, and clergymen, are not to pay license fees for residing on the fields, and foreigners are to be dealt with precisely as British subjects. With these amended regulations, if a few dazzling nuggets are turned up during the winter, the Sydney diggings may again be tenanted. Without some greater finds than have lately been made, much effect cannot be expected of them. House rent at Sydney is still rising, building being slow and scanty, and provisions—though far below Melbourne prices—are very high. Wages have probably reached their highest point. Government officials are sorely embarrassed; an increase in their limited salaries is at length about to be made. The Australian Anti-Convict League is to be dissolved, a happy ending to an unpleasant agitation. The *Adelaide* steamer had arrived at Sydney. She was much damaged by accidents on the voyage out. She must be sent to India for repairs.

The great feature of life in Victoria is the unceasing and increasing yield of gold. In the first four months of 1853, 449,066 ounces more gold was produced than in the first four months of 1852. The richest gold field is Mount Alexander. At Ballarat also some very large lumps have been found. The weight of gold shipped to London from Victoria in the present year already amounts to over thirty-seven tons (!) value over three million three hundred thousand pounds sterling. The gold companies show signs of failure. Unless formed on the principle of directors and workers sharing the profits, they are sure to fail, as the men must get wages equal to their best chances when working for themselves. Rents, wages, and market prices at Melbourne are monstrous. "Rents are asked for mere hovels that would not be demanded for mansions in Europe," and still the population is rapidly on the increase. The new emigrants suffer severely from want of shelter. Men unversed in manual skill, and unused to hard physical labour, are entirely unfitted for the labour market of Victoria. One of the Melbourne journals has published a solemn exhortation to this generally useless class, imploring them to descend cheerfully and "like Christians," to the menial occupations for which there is a field; at the same time lecturing employers on the folly of entertaining a prejudice against taking gentlemen and ladies for household servants—an additional difficulty with which the educated destitute have to contend. There is, it seems, something embarrassing to a master in having a graduate of Cambridge to black his boots or groom his horse; and even if a gentleman offered to undertake those duties he would be rejected for one who could not be accused of mathematics or manners. Yet, if the advice of the writer above cited could be followed, it would be a benefit on both sides; that it should be so earnestly given is one of the indications of the anomalous state of society.

INDIAN WARS AND INDIAN "JUSTICE."

THE late mail brings news from our Indian possessions, new and old. In our new territories there is a truce to hostilities. The British force and the outposts of the Burmese army face one another; but both are resolved to act on the defensive. A famine is impending in Burmah: it results from the scanty sowing in the war time. In our older possessions noisy intrigue and strange malpractices still prevail. Mr. Luard, the Accuser-General of the Bombay Bench, continues to "blacken" the character of the Sudder judges, and to recall attention to the Surat case. The facts of the case, however, have now been fully made out; and the papers that were formerly most violent against Mr. Luard (though they still strongly condemn the course he has taken to bring about an inquiry) admit that it would certainly appear that a widow had been deprived of her inheritance contrary to explicit law, and is still kept out of it, because Government and the Court of Directors are unwilling that their administration of justice and highest officials should incur the scandals that would be occasioned by a public inquiry into the case.

The injudicious distinction between European barristers and native vakeels is still kept up in the Supreme Court. Manockpee Cursetjee, one of the vakeels (native pleaders), has shown a proper spirit of resistance to the unjust distinctions made by the judges. He presented a petition to the Court, which placed it in a very awkward dilemma. He bowed to the Court's decision, that a distinction ought to be made between European and native pleaders (although both practised under the same act); but he begged, for the convenience of all parties concerned, that the Court would define explicitly what those distinctions and privileges were to be. The Court was surprised by this in an exceedingly weak and illogical answer. They said, "We will not entertain your petition, because when we called on a case of yours the other day you were not prepared with it; and also, on one occasion, you addressed us without the expression of respect usually used by native vakeels in addressing the Mofussil Courts." A few days after this, Manockpee presented a petition in rejoinder. He pointed out that the rights of the Bar, of which he was a member, could not possibly be affected by any accidental act of carelessness or disrespect of which he had been individually guilty; but he explained that European barristers were often unprepared with a case when it was called on, and had applied for and obtained postponement in consequence; and he stated, that the expressions of respect used by vakeels in the Mofussil Courts, in addressing the Company's judges (your Omniscience, &c.), were blasphemous to apply to any but the Deity, and were dictated only by the abject servility which rendered the native Mofussil Bar useless for the ends of justice. The Court thereon threatened to fine Manockpee, and reminded him that it had recently fined two other vakeels. Manockpee protested against their right of fining vakeels, saying that if others had submitted to it he would not, and that such a practice was utterly fatal to the independence of the native Bar.

In its last issue the *London Mail* gives a very striking and confident statement accounting for the dismissals of the Indian judges, Mr. Grant and Mr. Le Geyt. We extract the following passages:—

"A great deal has been said in the late debates, and more will be said in the House of Lords, on the mal-administration of justice in India. Mr. Grant's case throws great light on this subject. The spirit of that administration towards the natives is so bad, that we do not hesitate to affirm, that it is impossible for natives to obtain strict justice at the hands of the Mofussil Judges. In the first place, we have Lord Campbell's authority for the assertion that they are ignorant and inexperienced; in the next place, we have the best evidence that they are animated with feelings of contempt, if not of hatred, towards the natives. Impartiality, strict and equitable administration of the law, is unknown. The thing is patent in India, and all the statistics, and all the readings of the statistics in the world cannot overturn these facts. But there were two Judges, Mr. Grant and Mr. Le Geyt, who endeavoured to rectify this, and as Judges in the Sudder, they had an opportunity of doing so. More enlightened and more able than the majority of their colleagues and subordinates, they were unceasing in their efforts to correct that mal-administration of justice which obtained throughout the land. What was more natural than that Mr. Grant should have incurred the hatred of the officials, whose judgments he was instrumental in reversing, and the respect of the natives, whose persons and property he protected? What was more natural than that secret representations should be made by the gentlemen thwarted and corrected, to the Government which not only connived at, but encouraged that spirit of antagonism to the natives, which, in its effects, will sooner or later, if not eradicated, undermine our power? The *Bombay Gazette* itself gave the clue to this in February last, and showed the animus and the inspiration of its slanders, when it referred its readers, for the reputation of the Sudder, not to the poor nor to the rich, but to the civil service—to 'the Freres! the Stuarts! the Mansfields!—to 'any one who has lived for some time in the Mofussil and then in Bombay.' Sir Charles Wood

said that the Judges could not be restored because their conduct caused a scandal. Who were scandalized? That is an important question. Was it the officials whose judgments were reversed; the Government who were annoyed at the proved inefficiency of their servants, or the natives, who obtained some justice from the Sudder? We have shown that, at all events, it was not the latter who were scandalized by the conduct of Mr. Le Geyt and Mr. Grant. Was the scandal felt in the virtuous bosoms of the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, the Governor of Bombay, and 'the flower of the Civil Service'—the scandal felt by the culprits and the instrument of their vengeance—sufficient reason for removing from the bench two of the Judges who were foremost in the enjoyment of the confidence of the population for whose behoof there is such a thing as justice administered in India at all?

"For our own parts we are in a position to assert and maintain, that Mr. Grant and Mr. Le Geyt were removed, because they corrected the administration of justice, and enjoyed the confidence of the natives, and not on account of the alleged immorality of one judge, which has never been proved, nor the indebtedness of another, which was no crime. These were the pretexts only."

"For many years numbers of our officials, encouraged by Government, have been carrying on a crusade against their native subordinates and village officers. They have felt and gloried in feeling no kind of sympathy whatever for the natives, and avowed openly their distrust of them. So far has this been carried, that accusations have been invited, sometimes—incredible as it seems to English ears—by proclamations against particular persons, and under these circumstances, accusations of course poured in to meet the pleasure of the Government and its officers. The best men fall victims to this system; for the successful pursuer of crime, the man not accessible to corruption, has always many enemies, and is but too often selected as an offering on the altar of official suspicion; while nine cases out of ten are commenced with a strong bias against the accused. When the Sudder annulled convictions and decisions that were unsupported by evidence on the record, prisoners, honourably acquitted, were, on the representation of the subordinates whose self-love was wounded by the reversal of their decisions—representations often made privately and illegally—actually dismissed from their situations, as if their guilt had been established! It is true that this system has been much shaken by the abolition of secrecy, but the man mainly instrumental in abolishing secret courts, the man who induced English barristers to practise there—English reporters to report—and the press to give publicity to the proceedings—this man has fallen a victim to his own public spirit; for the Government have dismissed him from the Bench on the false charge that he lacked the confidence of those to serve whom he had sacrificed himself! This is so monstrous, that we are sure Sir Charles Wood only waits for correct information to remove the impression that the judges were dismissed because the natives had no confidence in them."

"The mal-administration of justice is the real key to Indian misgovernment. The system pursued by inferior men, directly the contrary of that recommended by all the great minds who have set foot in India, must be totally upset, and the spirit in which they act totally changed before English rule in India will be other than that of a garrison on one hand, and an Irish rackrenting landlord on the other. Were one-third of the time devoted by magistrates and assistants to hunting down native subordinates, given to improving the resources of the country, making themselves acquainted with the people, and sincerely endeavouring, not only to remedy their defects of character, but to supplying their little wants and superintending their concerns in a paternal spirit, India would soon become rich, prosperous, and civilized; and the most would be made of the naturally fine temper of the native population."

HISTORY OF THE WINDS AND WAVES.

LIEUTENANT MAURY, an officer of the United States navy, has planned a scheme for recording the varieties of winds and currents in the ocean. He explained it to the "merchant princes" at Lloyd's on Thursday; and the history of his observations is interesting. He recalled the satisfaction it afforded him when he was charged with the navigation of a ship, to find laid down on the chart the track of a vessel bound at the same season of the year for the same port to which his own ship was bound. By observing the distances of that vessel from day to day, he was enabled to judge of the kind of winds that she had. In carrying out and entering this principle, it occurred to him to rummage all the old log-books he could obtain, in order to find out something more with regard to the winds and currents—the causes and agents which controlled the length of voyages—and to reduce the whole system to a more practical shape. Taking a chart of the North Atlantic Ocean, he collected together all the men-of-war tracks that he could get hold of, and projected them on the chart in such a way as to show the method, direction, and force of the winds daily encountered by each vessel. Having done that, he was surprised to find that there was in the middle of the Atlantic what might be termed a blank space—a sort of *terra incognita*; a space in the ocean lying between the route of outward-bound vessels going to the Southern hemisphere, and that of homeward-bound vessels returning from it. On examining the matter further, he found it to be the impression of many navigators that, in order to get to the Equator from America, they had first to cross the Atlantic Ocean and get into Cook's track, then to go to the Cape de Verde Islands, then

to proceed to Cape St. Roque, and then to cross the ocean a third time before they could reach the Cape of Good Hope, making a zig-zag, and crossing the Atlantic three times. Now, by the investigation of the subject of the winds on the outward and homeward routes, he discovered the space which he had before mentioned; and he concluded that in this space the winds were the same in going out and in coming home. Accordingly, he recommended vessels to take the middle or new route. The *W. H. C. Wright*, of Baltimore, Jackson, master, was the first vessel that had the courage to take the new route. The average passage to the Equator being then 41 days, Captain Jackson made it in 24. He went to Rio and back in little more than the usual time occupied in going. This fact called the attention of American navigators to the subject, and enabled Lieutenant Maury to proceed with his investigations. It enabled him to enlist the voluntary co-operation of shipmasters, who furnished him with an abstract log of the daily position of the ship; of the prevailing direction of the wind for each of the three parts of the twenty-four hours into which sailors were accustomed to divide the day; the height of the barometer, the state of the thermometer, and any remarks which it might have occurred to them to make touching the winds and the waves, and the general course of navigation. By these means he soon had a volunteer corps of a thousand American ships co-operating with him in all parts of the ocean, and furnishing him with the most valuable statistics.

The results of these investigations have been very striking. By their means the average passage from the United States to the Equator has been reduced from a mean of forty-one to a mean of about twenty-seven days. Since the investigations were first commenced, the passage has been done in as short a time as seventeen days and a few hours. It was soon found that the early charts did not give information enough. Accordingly, another system of investigation was commenced, in which the ocean was divided into spaces of five degrees square, five degrees of latitude, and five of longitude. Taking the log-books, Lieutenant Maury co-ordinated the results, showing what vessels had reported to be the prevailing direction of the wind for each eight hours of the twenty-four. In some cases he had a thousand observations for a whole year; in others, he had two thousand in a single month. Of course he then had the means of presenting a pretty fair average of the prevailing direction of the wind in that part of the ocean and in that month of the year to which the returns applied. Among other things that he learnt was the fact that in a particular part of the ocean during winter or spring the wind was never found to blow from the westward or the northward.

The American Government, anxious to collect and publish, for the benefit of commerce, all the results of these observations, have supplied their own mercantile marine with charts on the new principle, on condition that they should return an abstract log, properly kept and at the proper time. By a recent regulation, the American Government places British shipmasters on the same footing with American captains.

Illustrating the uses of this systematic observation, Lieutenant Maury told a story, showing how whales have guided the search for Sir John Franklin. Some time ago he requested the American whaling masters to furnish him with their journals. With these journals he divided the ocean into squares of five degrees each; and he had the map so arranged that he could tell how many days in each month of the year vessels spent in any particular spot of the ocean in looking for whales; how many days they had seen sperm whales, and how many days they had seen right whales; by which means he was enabled to see very clearly what parts of the ocean were most frequented by whales, and what parts of it, at various periods of the year, afforded the best hunting grounds. It turned out that there was a belt of 2500 miles in breadth, going right round the world, in which the right whale was never seen. The right whale could never cross the tropics; and, in the opinion of a whaler who had been on both sides, the right whale of the North Pacific, and the right whale of Greenland was one and the same animal, the inference being that at some period of the year there must be a water communication from one to the other through the Arctic seas. At that period the sympathies of all the world were keenly alive to the fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions. The fact of the whales on either side being considered identical, led to an important discovery. Taking up the slender clue which these dumb creatures had, as it were, placed in his hands, the Secretary of the American Navy directed Lieutenant De Haven, the commander of the American expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, to go up the Wellington Straits, and when there to look to the north-west for an open sea passage. Lieutenant De Haven and Captain Penny, and others, went there,

found the passage, and came home and reported it; and the world was indebted in a great measure to the whales for that discovery.

The statements embodying these facts were received by the British merchants with respect and lively attention. One gentleman having remarked that these were jealous times as between nations, and that jealousy would perhaps interfere with the attainment of the object, Lieutenant Maury said—"I admit that the times are jealous, but must remind the gentleman that England and the United States are now jealous for good works. (Loud cheers.) I believe the British Government will be disposed to share with that of the United States the honour of these investigations; and I shall be most happy to see the two nations entering into a rivalry which is likely to be attended with such good results." (Cheers.)

THE LOST ARAB SHIP.

THE outward English mails for Bombay were brought to Aden by the *Ajdaha*, which reached that place in a shattered condition, her rudder being almost rotten. Under these circumstances, an Arab ship called the *Fazl Kereem*, which had, a few days before, arrived from Jiddah with a cargo of salt and pilgrims bound to Singapore, was engaged by the political agent to carry the mails to Bombay. It is not known whether she was properly surveyed before the engagement was entered into, but as no veto was placed upon the native commander against taking freight from Aden, he took an additional large cargo from that port, so that when she put to sea she was deep in the water, and carried in crew and pilgrim passengers 191 persons. The *Hindustan*, as above stated, arrived from Suez on the 12th, coaled, and left on the 13th; but there being no steamer to tow out the *Fazl Kereem*, she remained in harbour till the evening of the 13th, when, a favourable wind occurring from the north-east, she made sail and got clear of Cape Aden. Mr. Hankins was sent in charge of the mails. He was an acting master in the Indian navy, the son of an English clergyman, and was supplied with a chronometer to aid the native commander in the navigation of the vessel.

The *Fazl Kereem* left in one of those storms called by the Arabs a "Shamool," which bring with them clouds of dust, completely filling the atmosphere, and making everything look gloomy and desolate. On sailing out of the harbour several of her sails were riven by the wind—a sad presage of the fate which awaited that unfortunate ship! Many were the predictions in Aden that she would never reach her destination, for, even if she weathered the sea, it was firmly believed she would fail to make Bombay in her course. Some of the Aden residents so much anticipated an accident that they chose to send their letters to Bombay by the *Hindustan*, *via* Galle, and others detained them for a future and more promising opportunity.

Only eleven out of one hundred and ninety-one souls have lived to tell the tale of their doomed companions. Three of these have reached Aden, two pilgrims and a Lascar, and they state that on the morning after the ship left Aden, when she was only about twenty miles distant from that port, it was discovered that there were six feet of water in the hold. This alone, with an under cargo of salt, was sufficient to call forth the energy, and perhaps to baffle the stalwart strength, of British seamen; but the crew were poor miserable natives, and the passengers were chiefly Mussulmans, whose wretched doctrine of fatalism robbed them of their natural power. The witnesses speak most strongly of the efforts of poor Mr. Hankins, who urged the men to stand to the pumps and to clear the longboat; but it was all in vain. The spring butt (which appears to have been the cause of the disaster) gave admittance to the water, little or no effort was made to stay the progress of the drowning element, and in a few hours the vessel filled and went down bodily.

A YACHT RACE.

A SPIRIT-STIRRING contest took place at the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta on Wednesday. This day was appropriated to the race for Her Majesty's Cup, value 100*l.*, for schooners belonging to the club under 200 tons, the course being the same as that for his Royal Highness Prince Albert's Cup—*viz.*, from the Club House to Yarmouth, from thence to the Nab-Light, and back to the station-vessel moored off West Cowes Castle. The following schooners contested:—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Gloriana.....	134	Mr. Joseph Geo ... Red and White.
Shark	159	Mr. W. Curling ... Blue Peter.
Viking	110	Major A. Stirling... Blue.

Only three came to the post, in consequence of a deficiency in the crew of the *Irene*. The day was delightfully fine, presenting a remarkable contrast to that of yesterday, with a smart breeze blowing from the north-west. When all was in readiness for the start, scarcely before the flag No. 2, hoisted at the head of the signal-post of the Club House, had time to get fairly unfurled, at half-past ten, the gun was fired, the *Gloriana* taking a good lead, the *Viking* following her at about a cable's-length distance, and the *Shark* about the same distance astern. The tide now running down, they were soon well away, and they made good their run down the western Channel. At 11*h.* 11*m.*, on getting abreast of Gurnet Bay, the *Gloriana*, who now held an excellent wind, was about a mile ahead of the *Viking*, with about half that distance between her and the *Shark*. The mark-boat at Yarmouth was rounded in the following order:—

	H.	M.	S.
Gloriana	11	31	0
Viking	11	42	30
Shark	11	43	15

The vessels now had to beat up against a flood tide, with the wind, however, in their favour. Subsequently the wind very considerably dropped, and the *Shark*, having gradually been creeping upon her rivals, succeeded, on passing Cowes Castle, in taking the lead of the *Gloriana*, and came abreast of the mark-boat half a minute before her. The following was the time of their arrival:—

	H.	M.	S.
Shark	1	47	0
Gloriana	1	47	30
Viking	1	50	0

The warmest acclamations greeted the *Shark* on her arrival at this point, and ardent were the congratulations of her friends; but she had not long passed from abreast of the Club-house when the *Gloriana* began gradually to draw upon her, and before she had reached Old Castle Point the *Gloriana* had left her at a respectful distance in her wake. Passing the No Man Buoy, the Nab Light, and in returning to the No Man Buoy there was no change, the *Gloriana* still taking the lead. When off Old Castle Point the *Shark* made a long tack to the northward (the *Gloriana* being then nearly half a mile to the windward), and caught a strong wind to the north-west, which brought her up nearly alongside the *Gloriana* before the latter vessel felt the breeze. An interesting and capital race took place from this point, which terminated in favour of the *Gloriana* by forty seconds only. The following was the time of arrival as given officially by the club:—

	H.	M.	S.
Gloriana.....	6	35	0
Shark	6	35	40
Viking	6	48	0

The *Viking* and the *Shark* are both new vessels, the latter having been built by Mr. Worrell, of Poole, and is considered to be a specimen of naval architecture. The present is her first match; and, from her sailing to-day, gives promise that, as soon as her trim is properly ascertained, she will rank as a clipper of no small or mean pretensions. The *Gloriana*, which at the time this was written was the leading vessel, had the good fortune to win her Majesty's Cup at this regatta last year.

The American builders have sent a distinguished competitor to this year's regatta. It is the new American clipper *Sylvie*, whose fame has long since preceded her arrival on the English shores. As she now lies in the Solent, viewed from the beach, her hull does in a great measure resemble her prototype, the noted *America*, but is unlike her in other respects, being cutter-rigged, with an immense breadth of beam, and carries a false or dropping keel. This enables her in light weather to draw but very little water, but if occasion requires her to stand under a very heavy press of canvass, then she can drop her keel for the time, and gain all the advantages which it will effect. This keel can be lowered about 15 feet. Her tonnage is 105 tons, her mast 82 feet long, 72 feet boom; from the end of the bowsprit to the mast 50 feet, and the jib-boom 18 feet out. The length of her deck is 80 feet; beam, 24 feet six inches; depth, 7 feet; and draft of water, 6½ feet aft, and 3½ feet at the fore. According to the statements of the American papers, her owner, Mr. Louis Depan, a gentleman of family and fortune, is willing to test her sailing qualities with anything in Europe, not excepting the renowned *America*, for an amount of money, or for the honour of the American flag. The new Swedish wonder, the *Aurora Borealis*, is now lying in these roads, and it is the opinion of some of the best judges in such matters, that with a breeze there is nothing on these waters that can "take the wind out of her."

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

THE Honourable Mrs. Norton, writer of many popular fictions, is separated from her husband, the Magistrate of Lambeth Police Court. Some tradesmen, who executed carriage repairs for the lady (in 1843, and from thence to 1850), instituted a suit against the husband to recover the amount. They summoned the wife to give evidence as to the debt, and to the liability of the husband. Mrs. Norton was thus compelled to appear in court, and there ensued a partial exposure of the circumstances of her position.

On the "separation" in 1836, her husband, it was arranged, should allow her 400*l.* a year. This annuity was irregularly paid; and another agreement for an allowance of 500*l.* a year was made in 1848. But that annuity has been stopped, and Mrs. Norton, in consequence, has become involved in debts amounting to over six hundred pounds, one of which is the debt for carriage repairs. "These tradesmen," said Mrs. Norton to the Magistrate, "have a right to their money; and if I find to-day that my husband is enabled to escape in a court

specially appointed for the speedy administration of justice, because an agreement with his wife cannot bind him, all I can say is, that it will be a singular spectacle in a court of justice."

The husband was in court while this statement was made, and his counsel then commenced to cross-examine Mrs. Norton as to the other sources of income she possessed, and as to her mode of life. He said—

"Do you mean to say that you have not received an income of 600*l.* a year through the late Lord Melbourne?" Mrs. Norton answered, "I could receive no income from the late Lord Melbourne's property, which is all entailed. My husband brought an action against Lord Melbourne." Mrs. Norton here rose, and in a voice showing much emotion, said, "Lord Melbourne left nothing but a letter to his brother, in which he solemnly asseverated, as a dying man, that I had been falsely accused. I stand here as a blasted woman, not in the eyes of my own class, but in the eyes of a class whom I do not less respect; and Lord Melbourne, as a dying man, begged his family, on account of the great disgrace, the great misery, the loss of home, the parting from my children, and the wreck of all my happiness, which I had unjustly suffered, that they would show me all kindness; and his family have done so; and I believe my husband is the only one who ever accused him of a base action." (At this stage of the proceeding there was a burst of applause from some two or three hundred persons in the body of the court, but which was at once properly suppressed by order of the Judge.) The witness continued—"My husband can cheat me because I am his wife."

Counsel: Pardon me, madam, Mr. Norton has done all that becomes a man, and it is not his fault that you are in this degraded position—

Mr. Hayward, the Queen's counsel, who accompanied Mrs. Norton to the Court, appealed to the Court whether a counsel had a right to address such language to a lady.

Mr. Norton: Is it regular, your Honour, for me to say a word?

Mrs. Norton: It is all irregular—you wish to disgrace me, and I throw it back upon you.

Mrs. Norton afterwards stated that she had received during 1852 two sums of 291*l.* 5*s.*, each from Lady Palmerston; but that she was not in regular receipt of any "annuity of 600*l.* from Lord Melbourne." "No one is bound to give me anything. I depend on the charity of Lady Palmerston."

"Have you any other sources of income?" asked the counsel. "Yes," replied the lady, "I have another source of income, which my husband cannot take away from me. I am a popular writer, and I had an agreement with a publisher to pay me 600*l.* for one work; but that is an uncertain source of income, and I work as hard as any lawyer's clerk. And you must remember that I came to this income burdened with thirteen years of debt, and two years of absolute destitution." "Is your literary income 600*l.* a year?" said the advocate for the husband. "No, Mr. Norton has claimed my copyrights from the publisher." "My solicitor did," said the Honourable Mr. Norton. "Does he act without knowing your wishes, sir?" asked the wife, with indignation. The character of the rest of the examination by the husband's counsel will be understood from the following questions and answers.

Mr. Needham: Do you mean seriously to say that you have never had another carriage?

Mrs. Norton: What do you mean by thus repeating your question, and asking me if I mean "seriously" to say so and so? You are only wasting the time of the Court, and insulting me. On my oath I never had any other carriage than this brougham.

Mr. Needham: How many servants do you keep?

Mrs. Norton: Two maids and one man-servant, this year.

Mr. Needham: You give dinner parties, do you not?

Mrs. Norton: I have occasionally asked people to dine with me.

Mr. Needham: Have you not given as many as four dinner parties in one week?

Mrs. Norton: I do not believe that I ever have. Since I have known that Mr. Norton can defraud me I have never given a dinner.

Mr. Needham: Have you not set Mr. Fearon, your creditor for your wine bills, upon Mr. Norton?

Mrs. Norton: I claim the protection of the Court against your insults. The reverse was the case. I wrote to Mr. Fearon to beg him not to subpoena me because I was too ill to appear. I wrote to Messrs. Thrapp also, begging them not to make me appear. I have given all the same answer, and have told them of the agreement entered into by Mr. Norton to allow me 500*l.* a year.

Mr. Needham: You say that your income is deficient. Do you not support some one else's child?

Mrs. Norton: My children were taken away from me when one of them was six years of age, another four, and another two; and if you know anything of a mother who has young children who have been taken away from her, you will know that she is compassionate towards children. My heart was bleeding, and I took this labourer's child because I was miserable, because I was compassionate, and because I was broken-hearted. The child of whom you speak is the daughter of a Sussex labourer, and her mother had been killed through her cottage being crushed by a snowstorm. A Sussex clergyman (Mr. Crofts) appended to me for a subscription for the child, and I said that I would take her and bring her up. She has been brought up expensively, in her station, at a cost of 20*l.* a year, and she will go out to service. She is a young woman now, of seventeen years of age. I do not wish to boast of my charity, but this explanation has been forced from me. It is of no consequence to Mr. Norton what my charity may be to a poor labourer's child.

Mr. Leman, the solicitor who drew up the deed of separation, informed the Court that it was not binding

in law, but "I think Mr. Norton is bound as a man of honour." Mr. Traill, another solicitor, estimated Mr. Norton's net income at 2370*l.* But the carriage-builders were non-suited on the ground that during the time the debt was incurred, the annuity had been paid without any stoppage or reduction. The "Honourable Mr. Norton" then came forward to contradict his wife, stating that she had told "the grossest falsehoods." The hisses of the people in court interrupted the gentleman, and the magistrate stopped him as out of order.

DEATH AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

In raising the arched roof of the great transept of the Palace a bold method of construction was adopted. To raise and fix the iron ribs which are to form the framing of the roof, it was determined to throw across the width of the great transept, at an elevation of 102 feet from the main floor, and of 132 feet from the basement, a series of huge trusses 120 feet long, and formed in the usual manner with "struts" and wrought-iron tie-bars. To commence forming them at so great a height the chief facility possessed was a gallery floor, the fifth tier in the series at each end of the transept. Upon these floors the first pair were to be constructed side by side at either end, moved into their respective places and made fast, one being carried out beyond the gallery. The additional footing thus gained was to be used for the formation of others, to be slid out successively into the body of the transept and made fast, until the whole area on either side of the intersection of the nave had been spanned by them. This was a daring method of construction. To project gradually from a gallery, at a height of 102 feet, a series of immense trusses one hundred and twenty feet long, and to fix them over a space so vast, is an undertaking hardly inferior, in a mechanical point of view, to the instinctive skill of the spider, who weaves and hangs his web in the most impossible situations. The principle seems unobjectionable, and the practicability of it, as we shall show, has been proved; but rough handed workmen do not calculate the scientific laws upon which the safety of such structures is merely balanced, and even if they could do so the strength of the materials used cannot always be depended on. When anything goes wrong the consequences are tremendous, and of this, after several warnings, we now have a sickening example. The first attempt of the contractors to erect the trusses for raising the ribs of the main transept failed—a strong gale of wind bringing the whole down, and fortunately without personal injury to any one. Not daunted by this mishap, they commenced afresh, and had more than half finished the scaffolding on the north side of the nave when the melancholy loss of life took place. The workmen, rendered nervous by the failure at the outset, and by the prodigious height from which they must be precipitated if anything went wrong, were once or twice in the progress of their task seized with a sudden panic, which certainly implied a sense of insecurity. It is even rumoured that some of them refused to go on with the work; but there seems no reason to doubt that every care was exercised, that experienced foremen were selected to superintend, and that what has happened, though we can now see how it might have been avoided, could not fairly have been anticipated. Six trusses, thirty feet deep each, had been fixed in their places; over four of them had been constructed upper trusses, shorter by thirty feet, but the same in depth, and the two first main ribs had been erected on the north front. There were thus two trusses unloaded in any way and fixed in their places. Beside that nearest the intersection of the nave, the men were on Monday, at half-past two o'clock, finishing the construction of the seventh, and preparing to slide it forward into its place, when the accident took place. The three unloaded trusses, with their cross timbers and attachments, fell suddenly to the ground, wrenching themselves loose from the loaded ones, and carrying with them in their descent seventeen workmen. The fall was tremendous. Twelve workmen were killed, and five others seriously wounded.

The weight of woodwork which fell is estimated at twenty-five tons. In tumbling down a few girders and one or two columns were smashed, but the injury thus done is quite insignificant, and only places in a stronger light than ever the strength of the building itself. The public alarm excited by this fatal occurrence may raise doubts as to the general security of a structure in which so terrible an accident has taken place, but these would be quite groundless. Not a column has been pushed out of the perpendicular, and the only question which the coroner's inquest will have to deal with is how the trusses gave way. That is certainly an important point to determine, but one which seems at present involved in complete mystery. Messrs. Fox and Henderson are bound, for their credit's sake, to have this mystery if possible cleared up, and to show that, having adopted a method of construction singularly bold, and attended in case of failure with fearful risks, they took such precautions as exempt them from the responsibility of what has happened.

The inquiry into the causes of the accident has resulted in a verdict of "Accidental Death," it being clearly proved that every care was taken in constructing the trusses, and that the materials were good. It is pleasing to note that Messrs. Fox and Henderson purpose to provide for the widows and orphans of the men killed.

THE WORKING CLASSES.

COMMENCING, this week, with the successes, we have to record that the authorities of Devonport Dockyard have given up the partial system of taskwork, which operated unfairly on the wages of the men. The Cornish moulders have got an advance of 2*s.* per week.

In other movements already recorded there are some changes. The great South Wales strike, that of the men under the Dowdall Company, was to have been ter-

minated on to-day, by the dismissal of all the men. The men have behaved quite peaceably, and are still very firm. The relation between employers and operatives are friendly and satisfactory in the Manchester district. From Leeds there is the same report. The workmen of Birmingham are for the most part well employed. A great movement is being organized to settle working time at ten hours a day for five days, and a half day's work on Saturday. The Belfast report says:—"The quiet and peaceful aspect of affairs in the relations between masters and workmen and its neighbourhood has so far conduced to the advantage of both, that business is in the healthiest state." From Ireland generally the news is of good harvests, and a great demand for labour at good wages. Domestic servants are very scarce.

As indicating a beneficial change in the habits of craftsmen, and in the desire of the superior classes to encourage them, we are glad to record that the directors of the Derby Museum, in Liverpool, have resolved to open it on Saturdays to the general public, Saturday afternoon being now the great half-holiday of the cotton districts. We also remark with pleasure, that the Literary Society of the Great Western Railway Company (noticed in these columns some time ago) is still making way. The number at present on the books, exclusive of 12 life members, is 166—47 of whom are resident at the country stations of the railway. In April, 1852, the committee commenced the circulation of the books in the library among the members. At that time the library contained 730 volumes, and it has since been gradually increased to 1375 volumes. Of these books, 460 volumes have been presented to the society, and the remainder purchased. The books purchased have been selected with great care, and embrace the best standard works in the various departments of historical, scientific, philosophical, and general literature.

The best light to declare the true character of the position of craftsmen at home is the juxtaposition of a foreign fact like this:—"Agents from the United States have been in Quebec, distributing printed notices, requiring 10,000 men on the Illinois Central Railway, 370 miles long; wages one dollar per day, with steady employment for three years." This, be it noted, is for unskilled labourers.

The progress of new machines superseding human labour should be noted in this column. The manufacture of the digging machine of Mr. Samuelson, of Banbury, already gives occupation to many Birmingham artisans. Not only is their use extending rapidly in this country, but they are likewise being exported to Australia, Cuba, Russia, &c.—a new proof of the rapidity with which any useful invention becomes disseminated in the present day. That this course of invention does not, in the long run, injure the operative is shown at Nottingham. The "cut-up and salvage heel" hosiery workers have demanded a rise in wages, respectfully entertained by the masters, who will probably make some concession. It is a remarkable fact that these are the operatives who were most affected at the introduction of the circular machinery, and whose frames it was supposed would have to be set aside, but they are now found to be useful and necessary adjuncts to the new system, and, besides, have succeeded in producing many new articles. By thus adapting themselves and their machinery to the new order of things they are now as well and as constantly employed as any branch in the trade. The same result is likely to follow the general use of the reaping machines, a trial of which has been made this week at Gloucester. Crosshill's "Bell's Reaper" has won the prize, Burgess and Key, and Dray and Co., being next in merit. The judges suggest a "surpassing" implement which should unite the advantages of simplicity in construction, greater durability, lightness of draught, and reduction in price, with the thorough capability of being more easily managed by the agricultural labourer.

GREAT FIRE AT DOVER.

BENEATH Dover cliffs, partly excavated into the rock, were large oil and seed warehouses, wherein were stored goods of great value, chiefly seeds and oil-cakes. The premises covered an area of three quarters of an acre. On Sunday evening the warehouses took fire. The conflagration was terrible. Fire-engines hastened to the spot; the Rifles and the railway men used all their efforts, but the flames still spread. The soldiers were regularly relieved every two hours, and twenty-five were kept on each engine, and a similar number kept in reserve, ready to supply their place as they became exhausted. In their anxiety to prevent the fire from spreading, the soldiers tore down several small buildings, which was exceedingly fortunate, for had not this been done, the flames would have travelled much further. Even with this precaution the materials of the buildings thus razed became ignited. While the firemen were actively employed, a most fearful accident took place. Mr. Birkbeck, a gentleman connected with the South-Eastern Railway Company, was busily engaged

directing the men in charge of the railway engines, when, all of a sudden, some of the firemen shouted out for all to escape, as the cliff was falling. Mr. Birkbeck and Mr. Birch, the chief clerk at the head station of the brigade, had barely sufficient time to run away, when a portion of the cliff fell, with a noise resembling the discharge of a park of artillery, burying under it the hose of one of the engines, and several persons who were standing near. The amount of chalk from the cliff that fell was nearly fifty feet high, forty feet wide, and something like sixty-four feet deep, and it is estimated at 1500 tons' weight. The cause of the accident was the intense heat of the fire. One circumstance of the accident is notable. When the fire broke out a message was sent to London for assistance, and in two hours and a-half the London fire-engines were on the spot. The property lost is estimated at 50,000l.

CURIOSITIES OF JUSTICE.

THE reputations of humble people seem of late to be highly valued by the owners, a token that refinement of feeling is ceasing to be exclusive. Several late actions for slander have been by men and women in the lower walks of life. We have noted a few, but the general run of others has given to the late assizes a special characteristic.

A Bristol surgeon, named Kelson, went to the local theatre, and got drunk. He went into the upper boxes, and there talked indecently. Mr. Wagg, a shopkeeper, overhearing the talk, and not liking his niece, who was with him, to hear it, also requested the doctor to desist. Fired at the rebuke the surgeon said, "You are a shopkeeper and I am a gentleman—don't talk to me; you are a cloth robber, and connected with the cloth robbery." This language had reference to a recent fraudulent trading in cloth known to all the town. Mr. Wagg very properly brought an action for slander, and after an apologetic defence the "gentleman" surgeon had to pay twenty pounds and costs. Another action for slander further shows what we notice above—the increased public value of the character of humble persons. Mr. Dunn, draper, of New-castle, had a claim for money against a Miss Wild, milliner in Manchester, and he sent his collector for it, informing him that Miss Wild was a "slippery customer, and that he had had her in charge for forty years ago." The collector went to "Miss Wild, Manchester," and on her refusing to pay the debt he abused her, telling her before her pupils and in her own shop that she had been in charge for forty years. "Miss Wild" was astounded and much hurt, for it turned out that the forger was another Miss Wild. The collector apologised, but not quickly enough; he has been adjudged to pay One Hundred Pounds.

The most striking characteristic of British justice is its reverent regard for old rights, so that some of the most antique institutions may influence modern decisions. An instance presents itself this week. The barony of Drem in Scotland is in dispute between the Honourable Mrs. Moreton and Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart. It appears that the barony consists of possessions which anciently belonged to the Knights Templars and Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, thereafter to the Torphichen and Haddington families. The barony remained united till some time after the commencement of the present century, when it was parcelled off and sold in portions. The Honourable Mrs. Moreton is heritable proprietrix, "duly infeft and seised," in the Temple lands of Cumberland, and other lands, forming part of the said barony of Drem, holding of the Crown. The ancient titles of the vassals produced and recovered in the course of the litigation, go back to a very remote period. Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart and other parties are alleged to be vassals of the appellant, the Honourable Mrs. Moreton, as vested in certain portions of the barony of Drem, and to have no right except to the extent of the few rights held by them as in right of the last entered vassal of and under the Honourable Mrs. Moreton, as their over-lord or superior. It was in this situation of matters, as regards the titles of the parties, that the present litigation arose. Sir Norman denied that the lands were originally Temple lands, but Mrs. Moreton made a thorough investigation, in the course of which she recovered writs proving that the lands in question had for several centuries been Temple lands, anciently belonging to the Knights of St. John. The question was disputed through several Scotch courts, the law terms of which seem strange to English observation. Thus we have a record that "the Court below pronounced the interlocutor of February 10, 1851, to the effect that, 'in respect the pursuer of said reduction does not now insist in the reasons of reduction of the titles called for, and sought to be reduced against the defenders, repel the reasons of reduction, assolvie the defenders, and decern.' On Monday a long litigation waged with such fearful words, was brought to a close, the Lord Chancellor, "as was understood below the bar," affirming the interlocutor of the Court below—that is, refusing to consider Mrs. Moreton "over-lord or superior" of Sir Norman Macdonald, her "vassal."

The property of William Burke Kirwan, the artist, convicted of murdering his wife, has been converted to the use of the Crown. Kirwan's mistress—Teresa Kenny—attempted to obtain it, but her claim was disallowed.

"To make assurance doubly sure" as to the falsehood of the claim for the Smyth baronetcy the course of evidence has been indicated. The defendant would have called a chemist to prove that the ink of the deed was new; a herald to show that the armorial bearings were wrong; a bishop to swear that the Reverend "Verney Lovett, D.D." so signed, was not a doctor of Divinity at the time of the alleged nuptials; and the governor of Ilchester gaoled to identify "Sir Richard Hugh Smyth" as his quondam prisoner. When "Smyth" broke down there remained fifty witnesses to be examined for the plaintiff, and eighty for the defence! The untoward result of the trial has been a source of great mortification to numerous persons at Clifton and Bristol, who as "feilers" for future favours, and in the assurance that he would "go in and win," have been freely trusting the self-styled baronet with a handsomely furnished house and abundant supplies of creature com-

forts. It is reported in circles likely to be informed, that four keen Israelitish gentlemen in London have advanced 1000l. each upon the "worthy baronet's" undertaking, when his estates came into hand, to repay them severally by that amount per annum. Respecting the telegraph message by the London jeweller one thing seems to have been forgotten. The great discovery which led to the immediate disposal of the case has been attributed to the electric telegraph; but without detracting from the great service to be attributed to that agent, if the old system had been pursued of preventing the report of a trial being published until its termination, the engraver would not have known in time what had taken place; and he stated that it was in consequence of what he read in the *Times* that he sent his telegraphic message. This shows the immense importance of a speedy publication of legal cases.

The little French tailor accused of conspiring to kill Louis Napoleon has been acquitted, his ridiculous insanity being clearly proved.

Some hints towards a reform of our Jury system may be gleaned from the revelations we sometimes have of the mental calibre of jurors. At Liverpool Assizes a trial occupied more than a long day and a half, and the jury were several hours deliberating on their verdict. During the interval they came into Court more than once to make inquiries of the judge. One juror handed in a written paper to the judge, which his lordship read. It was—"My lord, are we bound to return a verdict according to the evidence whether we believe it or not?" (Laughter.) His Lordship: Oh no, gentlemen; what you don't believe you must reject. Ultimately the jury said there was no chance of their agreeing, and requested his Lordship to discharge them. The foreman said it would come to a question of physical strength. The jury were discharged.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

THE offences common in the Northern counties, as indicated by the present assizes, are chiefly burglaries and felonious assaults upon women. The punishments for both offences have been generally serious, ranging from transportation for seven years, to transportation for life. None of the trials are of particular interest, but they reveal the existence as much of ignorance as of vice among the lower classes. One-half the men convicted seemed to have sinned from literal "want of thought, as much as from want of heart." In the metropolis, the assaults on women continue with unabated ruffianism. This week has produced an average number, particular record of which (with colour of wound, and size of swelling,) would seem more surgical than editorial. Assaults on the police, not now so seriously punishable as those on women, have also increased.

Our offenders are advancing in invention. Mr. Sherbrooke Beecher, of Shakespeare-street, was walking in a field called Fothergill's-close, in the meadows, near the town, when two men came up and accosted him, asking him if he was aware that he was on trespass? Mr. Beecher answered that he was not, and that he knew the owner of the field perfectly well. They then told him that he was; stating that he must go with them, either to the police-office at Nottingham, or to Lenton (a village near). Mr. Beecher said he would willingly go with them to the police-office. They, however, insisted upon him accompanying them to Lenton; and not suspecting their intention—viz., to get him further away from the town—he walked with them a short distance. Suddenly one of the men, who was walking behind, threw his arms round Mr. Beecher's neck, grasping him tightly by the throat, and then exclaimed to his companion, "Jack, come on." Mr. Beecher was dragged to the ground, and the second robber placed his knees upon his stomach and rifled his pockets, while the other held him down by the throat. Having secured all the money in the possession of Mr. Beecher, the robbers decamped.

Lord Palmerston was petitioned to extend the Royal mercy to Flack, the murderer of the old woman at Bacton, on the ground that he was very ignorant. The Home Secretary replied—"It requires no particular instruction to make a man feel that a barbarous murder is an atrocious crime."

Mrs. Jones mysteriously absented herself from her husband, and Mr. Jones consequently cut his throat; being, as a Bristol jury found, "mentally deranged."

Six convicts were taken through Glasgow in a cab, each hand-cuffed, all chained together, and the police sitting outside. One convict wrenched the chain away, and so separated the six, who immediately darted out of the cab, and ran up the streets, chased by the officers. Two were caught and three escaped.

JOURNAL OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

RAILWAY engines are so many mechanical "Topsy's,"—to their wickedness can we alone attribute the late accidents, it being now well known that directors, station-masters, drivers, stokers, are "not to blame." Thus, on last Friday, the Yarmouth train dashes into the Lowestoft train quietly standing on the same line; "a tremendous collision took place; the passengers were bruised; and two ladies had severe cuts across the eyelids and cheeks, which were sewn up on the spot." This brutal assault on women should come under Fitzroy's Act; we therefore record this with other crimes of the week.

Here is another inexplicable occurrence on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway. A party of pitmen and some boys, who were on their way to work at a new colliery at Whitworth, occupied a kind of coal truck, which was being propelled by a light engine up the branch line. The men were rather late, and in order to arrive in time they travelled rather faster than usual. On nearing the Tudhoe Iron Works, and while pursuing this quick speed, they came in contact with a heavily laden miners' train, which was coming down the same line of rails as they were going up. In consequence of the hazy character of the morning, neither train could be observed until they

were close upon each other, and they came in violent contact. The wagon in which the poor fellows were, being in front of the engine, received the full force of the shock. It was knocked into many pieces, and the whole of the unfortunate occupants, nine men and several boys, were injured more or less. Three were found dead.

The express train from Dover overtook near Forest-hill another train on the same line. It dashed into it, and was severely shattered, two of its rear carriages being separated from the rest. Several passengers were much injured—a young lady named Clarke most severely. The whole of the left side of her face was fearfully crushed, and the cartilage of the nose broken, in addition to which it is not unlikely she may have received a concussion of the brain, although the fact may not be apparent for some days to come. When taken from the carriage her clothes were saturated with blood. How the luggage-train came to be upon the up-line cannot be accounted for by any one; the great "Railway Mystery" being utterly inscrutable.

Railway companies are finding out that accidents are expensive. The Lancashire and Yorkshire has had to pay Mr. Davies 3500l., for damages done by a collision; and the St. Helen's has paid 1700l. to a labouring man disarmed through an accident. There are several trials coming before the pending South Lancashire assizes at Liverpool, arising out of the Dixon Fold accident, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, on the evening of the 4th of March. The compensations in these cases are some of them very large, the principal one on the cause paper being that of the executors of the late Mr. Caratti, a Greek merchant at Glasgow, who lay the damages at 15,000l. Mr. Fitton, another of the unfortunate sufferers, who lost one of his legs, is a mill-owner at Royton, and his claim is for about 8000l. or 10,000l. Mr. Kay is said to lay his damages at 1500l., Mr. and Miss Schiano at about 500l., and Mr. Pugh at 1500l. There are several other claims we have not heard the amount of, including a claim from the next of kin of the nurse in Mr. Barbour's family.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent, have been staying at Osborne. Her Majesty led the Spithead fleet on a cruise on Thursday. Last week she visited the Russian Princess Katherine of Mecklenberg Strelitz.

The Nemesis of Derbyite misdoings is unrelenting. The Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday found a true bill against the Right Honourable William Beresford, two of the Messrs. Cox, of Derby, Melliish, an attorney there, and seven other parties, for conspiracy to bribe the electors of Derby.

The Peterborough election committee have reported that George Hammond Whalley, having been declared by a Committee of the House of Commons to have been guilty of treating at the preceding election for the City of Peterborough, and that election for the said city having been avoided, was incapable of being returned at the election which took place in consequence of the said avoidance; and that George H. Whalley is not duly elected a citizen to serve in this present Parliament for the city of Peterborough. Twenty-four votes were then struck off the poll, and Mr. Whalley's majority being 21, the committee unanimously determined—"That Thomson Hankey, jun., Esq., is duly elected, and ought to have been returned a citizen to serve in this present Parliament for the city of Peterborough."

The other Peterborough committee appointed to inquire into Lord Fitzwilliam's alleged interference with the freedom of election, has made a long report, tending to acquit Lord Fitzwilliam of any direct or palpable intervention, but pointing out that his position gives him an inevitable influence. He ejected tenants who voted against his interest, but he allowed others to remain who had also voted against him. He had paid part of the expenses of an election petition, but had not got up the petition. He had taken part in consultations as to candidates, but his counsel was always sought. He had paid the usual "crowns" to scot and lot voters, distinguishing his own from other voters, but this was an old custom. While thus acquitting Lord Fitzwilliam of active impropriety, the report says:—"It is established to the satisfaction of your committee that there is a very general impression among the electors and inhabitants of Peterborough, grounded on their knowledge of Lord Fitzwilliam's influence upon the householders and scot and lot voters, under the circumstances above reported, that any candidate would have little chance of success who had not his approval; and there is no doubt that this impression does seriously interfere with the freedom of election in that city."

The Honourable E. R. Littleton has been quietly elected member for South Staffordshire, in room of General Anson. He is a supporter of the present Ministry.

The diplomatic corps and our Cabinet Ministers dined with Count Walewski, French Ambassador, on Monday, in honour of the fête of the Emperor Napoleon. After dinner Lord Aberdeen proposed the health of the Emperor; and after some other toasts Count Walewski gave as a sentiment, "The continuance of peace."

New writs have been issued for Stamford and Dun-garvan; for the former in the room of the Hon. J. C. Herries, who has accepted the manor of Northstead, and for the latter in the room of Mr. J. F. Maguire, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

The Commons Committee on the National Gallery have made a report. They are of opinion that the site of the present gallery is not well adapted for the construction of a new gallery, and they recommend that the offer made to the public in the estate of Kensington Gore, purchased jointly by the Royal Commissioners of 1851 and by grant of Parliament, be accepted. They have considered the vexed question of picture-cleaning, and made a number of suggestions as precautions for the future. They recommend that a system of management by a board of trustees should be continued, and that they should be appointed by the

Treasury; that the office of keeper of the gallery should be abolished, and that a salaried director be appointed; that a fixed sum be annually proposed to Parliament for the purchase of pictures, and placed at the disposal of the trustees; and further, they recommend that a Royal Commission be issued on combining the various artistic and archaeological collections in the British Museum, so that a new National Gallery should be commenced with all convenient speed.

The French Princes of the House of Orleans—the Comte de Paris, Prince Robert of Orleans, and Count Paul of Anjou—are at present in Dublin, and visited the Great Exhibition and some of the institutions of the city on Tuesday.

A Prussian prince suggests propriety to native dignitaries. His Royal Highness Prince Adalbert, Lord High Admiral of the Prussian navy, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday evening. No salutes or other ceremonies were observed, by his Royal Highness's express desire.

An old General died suddenly on Wednesday. General Sir Frederick Adam, Colonel of the 21st Regiment of Foot (Royal North British Fusiliers), having been on a visit to his brother, Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., Governor of Greenwich Hospital, entered one of the carriages on the Greenwich railway yesterday morning, for the purpose of returning to London, and suddenly ceased to exist. Sir Frederick Adam served in Holland, and was present in the actions of the 27th of August, 10th of September, and 2nd of October, 1799; he was also present in the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March, 1801, in Egypt. He was severely wounded near Alicante, on the 12th of April, 1813; and at the Pass of Ordail he received two wounds, one of which broke his left arm, and the other shattered his left hand. The late gallant officer was also severely wounded at the Battle of Waterloo. His commission as Colonel of the 21st North British Fusiliers bears date May 31, 1843, and his decease places the Colonelcy of that regiment at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief.

"We understand that Mr. Edmond O'Flaherty has been appointed, conjointly with Mr. Godley, Commissioner of Income-tax for Ireland."—*Globe*, Wednesday, Aug. 17. [Mr. Edmond O'Flaherty is brother to Mr. Anthony O'Flaherty, M.P., and was the unsuccessful candidate against Mr. Maguire at the last Dungarvan election.]

Mr. Bransby Cooper, an eminent London surgeon, died on Thursday, at the Athenæum Club. His death was very sudden. He had served abroad, and was a man of varied experience. In the year 1812 he entered the army as assistant-surgeon in the Royal Artillery, and immediately repaired to the Peninsula, where our troops were then vigorously engaged. He was present at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, the siege of St. Sebastian, and the battle of Toulouse. Mr. Cooper was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England on the 6th of December, 1823, having for three years previously acted as Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, and having already published a valuable treatise on the ligaments. In 1843 he was elected a honorary fellow of the College, and in 1848 became a member of the council. He made some valuable contributions to the advancement of surgical knowledge, especially in the *Guy's Hospital Reports*. He was also the author of Surgical Essays, on the growth and formation of bone, on fractures in general, on dislocations, &c., and a separate volume on fractures and dislocations.

The Dublin Exhibition reverses the "wayward fate" of Irish undertakings: it has succeeded. Sixty thousand pounds have been received up to the present time, so that Dargan is sure not to lose. The sale of season-tickets has been for the last few days nearly as brisk as it was before the opening of the building, the gross number exceeding 20,000. The Saturday or half-crown day visitors amount to 170,000, while the sum of 20,000*l.* has been already realized by the admissions at 1*s.* Monday was the best day of the Exhibition, the grand total of visitors amounting to no less than 18,103, and the receipts to nearly 900*l.*

The telegraph is stretching its wiry arms all over Ireland. The contractors have engaged to convey the first message from Dublin to Belfast, Cork, and Killarney, announcing the arrival of the Queen in Ireland. The wires are at present laid down between Cork and Dublin, with the exception of about thirty miles. Mr. Elworthy, the engineer of the contractors, Sir Charles Fox, Henderson, and Co., has made all the arrangements to complete the connexion between Dublin, Killarney, and Cork, within ten days. The submarine line between Portpatrick and Donaghadee has had frequent messages passed through it during the last few days. The entire wire connexion between Belfast, Dublin, Cork, and London will be complete by the 1st of October next.

Mr. John Francis Maguire has resigned his seat for Dungarvan, in consequence of a pledge to that effect. He is likely to be returned without a contest.

A new Tenant-League agitation is foreshadowed in Ireland, resulting from the postponement by the Lords of the Government measures. The northern tenant-righters warmly thank Sir John Young, Mr. Keogh, and Mr. Napier, for their cordial aid in preparing the measures.

The money changing hands through the operations of the Encumbered Estates Court is rising in importance in its weekly divisions. The week before last 178,000*l.* was paid in.

A translation of the Bible in the Irish tongue is about being issued by Dr. McHale. The Archbishop has already translated "Moore's Melodies" and the "Iliad" into Irish verse.

Ship-building is increasing at Belfast. The Harbour Commissioners are rapidly progressing with their preparations for the new ship-building yard on Queen's Island. This concern is to be upon a larger scale than any other of a similar kind in the town. By way of commencing operations, the company will lay on the keel of a clipper ship for the East India and Australian trade, of 1500 tons. She is to be a sister-ship to the *Marco Polo*. The floating dock at Limerick is to be opened in a few days.

There is an old man in the Queen's Prison who has been thirty-six years in gaol. He is a debtor, and refuses to file his schedule. The other day he applied, on writ of *habeas corpus*, to be released; but, being still obstinate in refusing to file, he was again remanded to his familiar captivity.

A steamer rushed against a trading vessel, meeting it on the river, near London-bridge. Both felt the shock, but the steamer (a London and Woolwich boat) was so broken that the water rushed into the hold. It was run in to the nearest wharf, where it rapidly sunk, the passengers hardly escaping.

Among the scraps of the *Nonconformist* we find the following, perhaps authentic:—"Lord Brougham has come in for a handsome bequest of nearly 30,000*l.*, made by the late Mary Flaherty, a Hammersmith spinster. The bequest is 'out of respect and admiration for his unequalled abilities, public conduct, and principles.'"

Campfire lamps seem risky. In Carlisle, a gentleman was replenishing one, when the spirit ran down the table, and on his little child, four months old. The camphine blazed, and the infant was burned to death.

A cradle moving like a clock is among the practical notions of the Yankee Crystal Palace. It is wound up by clock-work, and will rock for about twenty-four hours without any one going near it. The article is patented, and sells at various prices from six to a hundred dollars. Instead of winding up the clock the master of a family contents himself with winding up the cradle.

The charities of Coventry have been left 6000*l.* by the late Richard Saurey Cox, a native of the place. He was (of course) a bachelor.

Methodism is on the decline. The Wesleyan Conference has for some years had to report an annual decrease in the ranks of the Methodists. It is officially reported to the Conference now in session that the numbers of the society have fallen off to the extent of more than ten thousand members during the past year.

A timber-ship capsized in the Trent. The crew escaped, but a little boy, seven years of age, was left in the cabin, it being impossible to get at him, and it was feared he must perish. The vessel shortly afterwards drifted, keel uppermost, to a sandbank, when the persons in charge of the vessel heard the little fellow crying out. He was told to stop quietly where he was, and as he did not seem to know what had happened, they represented that the key of the hatches was lost. About five o'clock the next morning, when the tide had gone down and left the vessel nearly dry, a hole was cut into her, and the boy was taken out. He was saturated with wet, having been at one time up to the neck in water; otherwise he was not injured. Had the hole been cut when the tide was up, the vessel would have filled and sunk, and the boy would have been drowned.

The site of the old Roman town of Verulam is now to be sold. "The historical associations attaching to the place," says a local paper, "are of more than ordinary interest; the remains of the old Roman walls are very extensive, and where best preserved a secluded footpath runs along by the side of them. There is a fine view of the abbey and town of St. Alban's, from the spot where once the old city stood, at something less than half-a-mile's distance, the river Ver flowing along the valley between. The destruction of the still remaining portions of the walls would be a national disgrace, and it is to be hoped that whoever may become the purchaser will take care that these interesting relics are strictly preserved. Indeed, at no great expense, the walls, which are now in many places covered with earth, might be restored to the light of day, and made to possess additional attractions for the locality. The ground where once stood Verulam offers tempting opportunities for exploring antiquaries [not many years since the amphitheatre was discovered, but is now filled up], and those who prosecuted a search with care and diligence would be amply rewarded for their trouble. Speaking of the site, Camden says, 'The situation of this place is well known to have been close to the town of St. Alban's. Nor hath it yet lost its ancient name, for it is still commonly called Verulam; although nothing of that remains besides ruins of walls, checkerboard pavements, and Roman coins, which they now dig up;' and Aubrey states, 'Within the boundary of the walls of this old city of Verulam was Verulam-house,' (the seat of Lord Bacon,) 'about half-a-mile from St. Alban's, which his lordship built, the most ingeniously-contrived little pile that ever I saw.' 'This magnanimous Lord Chancellor had a great mind to have made it (Verulam) a city again, and he had designed it to be built with great uniformity.'"

The new church at Limehouse-fields has two thirds of its sittings free.

A new chapel is to be built at Edinburgh Castle—on the site of the ancient chapel of St. Margaret.

A grand town hall is to be built at Leeds, the foundation stone having been just laid. The principal room will be the largest in England, with the exception of Westminster Hall. The cost of erection will be between 50,000*l.* and 60,000*l.*

The British cotton goods exported last year were worth 29,878,087*l.*

The new decimal coinage is to be based on the *mill*, one thousand of which will make the present *pound*, 100 one *florin* (50 one *shilling*), and 10 one *cent*. The sixpence will be 25 *mills*, and the present crown 250 *mills*. The cent and two cent pieces will be silver; while pieces of 1, 2, and 5 *mills* will be copper.

Nine millions sterling of gold was coined by the Mint during the last half year. This is a very large amount, compared with 66,000*l.* in 1850, 4,000,000*l.* in 1851, and 4,000,000*l.* in 1852.

The affairs of the Australian Royal Mail Company have been considered by a committee. They condemn the conduct of the business by the Directors, as showing clearly their inability to discharge the duties of supervision; and they recommend that "auxiliary" screw steamers be used instead of steamers partly assisted by sails. The old Directors are to retire, and new Directors to carry out these recommendations are to be appointed.

The corn-merchants of Belfast demand that duty on all corn should be paid by *weight*.

The coal-traders of Newcastle have advanced the price of coal 2*s.* per chaldron.

Shipping is very scarce at the north-east ports: 10*s.* per ton has been given to collier vessels for coal to London, and 18*s.* 10*s.* per keel has been given for the carriage of coal to St. Petersburg. Seamen are as scarce as ships: 3*l.* 15*s.*, and, in some instances, 4*l.* per month has been paid to seamen going in vessels in the Baltic trade.

English railway traffic increases, but the dividends nearly stand still, contrasting strongly with the dividends on French lines. Compared with the first half of the year 1852, the North Western traffic up to 30th June, 1853, shows an increase of 95,861*l.*; the Great Western an increase of 53,708*l.*; the South Western of 27,964*l.*; the London and Brighton of 29,274*l.*; the Eastern Counties of 38,463*l.*; and the Great Northern of 89,903*l.*; or, in other words, the traffic of those lines on an average had increased something like 10 per cent. in the last half-year. The course of the dividends form a contrast. In the first half of 1852 the North Western dividend was at the rate of 5*s.* per cent. In the corresponding period of 1853 its dividend has been declared at the rate of 5 per cent. The 4 per cent. which the Great Western paid in 1852 it has only been able to maintain in 1853. The 3*s.* per cent. which the South Western paid in 1852 it has been able to raise to 3*s.* in 1853. In the corresponding period the Brighton has increased its dividend some four shillings a share, and the Eastern Counties and Great Northern one-half per cent. each. So that, while the traffic of the first half of 1853 has increased at the rate of 10 per cent., in one case the rate of dividend has fallen one-half per cent., and in the most favourable instances has only risen one-half. The Lancaster and Carlisle Company is the only company in England which pays more than seven per cent., and five per cent. is our highest rate [in Ireland the Dublin and Kingstown pay far above this amount], while in France few railways pay less than 4 per cent. The Northern line which carries us to Paris, pays 7 per cent.; the Paris and Rouen 9 per cent.; the rail to Strasbourg, 8; and the Western of France no less than 13 per cent.

London streets are being greatly improved. A direct line of communication from Blackfriars-bridge to Islington and King's-cross is being made. The widening of Fenchurch-street is being carried out, and the whole of the houses on the south side are being demolished for that purpose. A great many houses are now being pulled down on the south side of Threadneedle-street, to complete the approaches to the Royal Exchange, as also in Dowgate-hill, to widen and improve that thoroughfare. Tower-street thoroughfare is to be widened, forming a direct line of communication from King William-street to Tower-hill. The new thoroughfare from London-bridge to the south side of St. Paul's Churchyard is nearly finished; it is to be opened throughout early in October. But the greatest work in this line is the proposed *Underground* railway beneath London streets. It will pierce its way from the lower end of the Edgware-road to the King's-cross, and will, for the most part, run beneath the New-road. The estimated capital for the execution of the work is 300,000*l.*, and the length will be less than two miles and a half. There will be stations at very short distances—say, at every quarter of a mile; and it is intended that the charges shall be so moderate that the omnibuses running along the New-road will not have a chance against their subterranean rival. The charge for the whole distance in the first class will be only 2*d.* Every carriage will be abundantly lighted. It is expected that the line will be in full operation in little more than twelve months. In addition, the *New Market* in Copenhagen-fields is being built, and in eighteen months one of the finest markets in the world will be open to the public, in that place.

The pursuit of marriage under difficulties was illustrated at Sunderland last week. A doctor loved a merchant's daughter. There seems to have been some objection on the part of the relations of the young lady to the match, but as almost invariably happens in such cases, a little persecution only served to heighten the attachment. The lady was removed to a short distance from the town, but the same love which laughs at locksmiths, here held space in contemptuous abhorrence. They met. They were determined to have each other, and for the purpose of putting it beyond the power of mortals to prevent the realization of their wishes, they agreed to elope! Time with them was an object, and they accordingly selected, as the place most suitable and most accessible for the attainment of their desired end, the cathedral city—Durham. After making the necessary arrangements, they accordingly proceeded thither; but what was their mortification to find, on their arrival, that the bishop and all the clergy-men were away at a visitation—it could not be done there. Undaunted by this rebuff to their fond anticipations, they determined to try another place, and so hastened by first train to Newcastle. But there, too, a misfortune awaited them which they had not calculated upon. They did not arrive in the "canny town" till after twelve o'clock—of course a considerable time too late for the marriage rites to be celebrated that day. What was to be done? they had gone so far with their project, would they not endeavour to carry it out? After having dared so much, would they not dare all? Yes—there was Gretna—to that place they hied, the marriage was duly performed, and the happy pair came back "their way rejoicing."

A fire broke out last night at a shop in King William-street, Strand. A correspondent, who affords no particulars, mentions the fact, in order to state his approbation at the promptitude and manly energy of the firemen. The bold fellows were present before the inmates of the house were even aware of their danger. One man, by means of a long ladder, had entered at the top of the house, and others were working their engine below, when, as yet, there was no symptom of there being a single human being within. Such cases, though unrecorded, are of daily occurrence.

Of Mexican news we have a few items of late date. The Mexican papers were bitterly opposing the project of a Spanish protectorate, and any return, whether partial or complete, to the Spanish yoke. The union of the Papal See and State was progressing; crosses and decorations given by the Pope were publicly worn, and preparations were being made for the return of the Jesuits. The penalty of death had been decreed against public defaulters.

Sir James Brooke has had an attack of small-pox at Sarawak, but the crisis of the disorder was past.

The yellow fever is raging violently at New Orleans, the average of deaths being 100 per day.

Guerrazzi has been authorized to establish his residence in France.

Postscript.

SATURDAY, August 20.

PARLIAMENT will be prorogued to-day, by commission. It may be presumed, in accordance with precedent, that the Royal Speech will be little more than a summary of those facts respecting acts of legislation, foreign difficulties, and military and naval affairs, with which our readers are familiar. Each Minister will be able to contribute an interesting paragraph respecting the work he has performed, with one exception. Lord Clarendon will find it difficult to write a satisfactory account of his Eastern policy. But on the whole, the Speech will probably be more substantial than its predecessors for many years.

No definite news has reached London as to the ultimate determination of Turkey, with respect to the note agreed on by the Four Powers respecting the settlement of the question. But we are in hourly expectation of a telegraphic message from Constantinople. The *Times* of this morning, in a menacing article, tells us what the decision of the Porte "ought to be"—namely, to accept the note of the Four Powers without modification. The *Times* insists that the Four Powers have obtained better terms for Turkey than she has obtained herself, and that nothing could be more fatal to her than a war with Russia. But, singularly enough, in the same article, the advocate of Russia points out how dangerous a war would be both for Russia and Austria. It is quite obvious that, even in the estimation of the *Times*, the despotic Powers run the greatest risk.

The orders for preparations at Dieppe to receive Louis Napoleon, have been suddenly countermanded. The Emperor and Empress remain at St. Cloud.

The Camp at Chobham was "broken up" yesterday. The regiments of the line and the artillery marched out in the course of the day, and the remainder of the troops will leave to-day. A detachment of each regiment is to remain on the ground until early in the ensuing week, for the purpose of delivering over the stores and appointments to the Commissariat. Lord Seaton has written a memorandum of official eulogy. "During the encampment of 16,000 men, but one instance of serious misconduct on the part of the troops has been reported."

A letter from Mrs. Norton appears in the papers. It states her case in a simple and unaffected way. She says:—

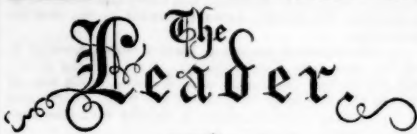
"Once for all, I did not part from my husband on Lord Melbourne's account; nor had Lord Melbourne anything whatever to do with our quarrel. I parted from Mr. Norton because I persisted in an intention to take my children to my brother's house, where my husband, on account of his own conduct, was not received. My husband sent my children to a woman with whom he was intimate, and who has since left him an estate in Yorkshire, and we separated upon that. I had no other ground of dispute with my husband. The slanders respecting Lord Melbourne were an afterthought."

She adds:—

"All this, though it is life and death to me, may not interest the public. But what does interest the public is the state of the law. By the law as it stands, if Mr. Norton can evade his covenant (as he does, by stating that it is null because it was a contract with me, and "a man cannot contract with his own wife," he can defraud the creditor; for if a creditor sues me, I have only to plead "coverture," plead that I am a married woman, and the creditor who could not recover against Mr. Norton, is equally unable to recover against me! Between the facts, that because I am Mr. Norton's wife he can cheat me, and because I am Mr. Norton's wife I can cheat others, the tradesmen who have supplied me would (by the law of England) utterly lose their money."

The great Bridgewater case has been decided. It has been ruled that the condition in the will was a condition "subsequent," and that the proviso is void, on grounds of public policy. Lord Lyndhurst moved this judgment, in an argumentative speech, and Lords Brougham, Truro, and St. Leonards coincided with him. The Lord Chancellor, however, held (with the majority of the judges' opinions) that the proviso was a condition precedent, and that Lord Alfred cannot inherit until it is fulfilled. The judgment moved by Lord Lyndhurst was carried. The result of the decision is, that the present Lord Alfred becomes the possessor of the vast property in dispute.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Several letters to "Open Council" in type are necessarily omitted this week.



SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1853.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DR. ARNOLD.

THE CAMP AND THE FLEET.

THE trampled and resounding heath of Chobham is once more silent and deserted. No more the shrill life and the stirring drum, the sharp, eager rattle and the distant sullen roll of musketry; the booming thunders of the heavy guns swiftly glancing from hollow to hill; no more the serried columns of that invincible brigade and the squares compact of those unnamed heroes who carry England with the soles of their feet, from the sunrise to the sunset of the world; no more the brilliant onset and the flashing suddenness of the squadrons; no more the cheerful hardship of the storm-battered tent, and the athletic games that relieved the sterner exercises of the morning, and beguiled the tedium of the evening hours. Tents are struck, and along that road pursued so zealously by the insatiable wonder of pacific cockneys, the last plumes are nodding, and the last bayonets are flashing, as grenadier and dragoon, sapper and Guardsman, are marching gaily and triumphantly away. Even Colonel Vicars's faithful few, the ever-conquered and ever reviving "enemy," are making their last and not inglorious retreat.

The cheers of the regiments as they returned to quarters for the last time were not idle joy at the prospect of release from the severe labours and tedious discomforts of the camp. This feeling would, indeed, be no dishonour to the men, for their fatigues and privations have been far more severe than might have been expected.

Inclemency of weather has been aggravated by the excessive niggardliness of space allotted to the canvas habitations. All, however, has, we know, been cheerfully borne; and we may be permitted to interpret these parting cheers not only as the glad sense of duty well performed, and of the applauding favour of their countrymen, but as the expression of eager readiness for sterner service. We believe that this summer mimicry of war has been of real service to all engaged, and to all who merely looked on. It has brought the army closer to the nation with increase of mutual respect. The profession has been too usually considered a royal and aristocratic instrument, and that constitutional and English jealousy of a standing military force at home has only diminished perhaps of late in answer to the call for a truly national army. But at Chobham, when in the presence of royalty under its most graceful aspect, and of crowds of their fellow-countrymen, our troops have shared the honour and the work of the day with commanders among the highest in the land, the union of the elements of our national organization was happy and complete. In numbers the Chobham display shows but poorly as compared with the three camps in France, but in discipline, morale, and endurance our miniature army need fear no comparisons. The practical results, too, in a strictly professional sense, that will be attributable to the experiences of Chobham cannot fail to affect the comfort and position of the soldier; to do away finally with much unreformed rubbish in arms and accoutrements, and generally to economise force by science after the most approved technical improvements of the day, which tend to make war less and less a struggle of brute force, and more and more a contest of skill. Our soldiers have too often been sacrificed in India and elsewhere to the intrepid ignorance of their commanders; it is time that courage should not disdain to be allied with skill. It cannot be but that many improvements will have been suggested by the manœuvres at Chobham,

and many errors discussed in those tents. It may be hoped that on their return to barracks field officers will have discovered the necessity of something more than "dash;" and that the soldiers will find increased attention to such bodily and mental comforts as are not inconsistent with the strictest discipline and the highest efficiency. The reproach must not be incurred, that this camp at Chobham has been a mere supplement to the giddy entertainments of a London season.

The Spithead fleet, too, or the "Baltic fleet," as it was christened some weeks ago by the eager *apropos* of the crews, is dispersing. When the ships were assembling daily, and almost hourly, at the anchorage, Russia was not said to be receding, for she had not triumphed; and the Ministry were not pompously professing their regard for the honour of the nation, for they had not yet yielded it up. But let us forget for the moment the political aspect of this formidable armament, whose guns have thundered in succession down a range of three miles, from east to west. On the whole, we cannot find it in our hearts to pronounce this magnificent display of national resources a costly mockery—a gigantic royal toy. In spite of all diplomatic disgraces and political humiliations, we believe that the great day of the eleventh of August will not have been in vain.

It was a day never to be forgotten by the thousands who studded the shores and skimmed the waters of Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. It was a day full of pictures to the landman's as to the sailor's eye. The rush of the population at earliest dawn to the margin of that holiday sea, where the great black hulls lay motionless under the azure sky, and tranquil in their secret strength, as the dawn itself; while in the extreme offing, to the eastward, four noble line-of-battle ships, the "enemy" of the day, were already away under a cloud of canvass: the gathering crowds on rampart and platform ashore; the multitudinous flight across the changing foreground of vessels of every trim; steamers incessant, and swanlike yachts; the heightening glow and animation of the picture hour by hour, as new flags appeared; the hum of preparation on board the ships as signal succeeded signal, and boats shot past freighted with official dignities; the buzz of expectation when the stately approach of the royal yacht was announced; then the booming of the ships saluting in succession; the majestic order of the march as those enormous floating batteries, propelled by unseen powers, with no sails spread to court the light winds, moved away, led by the Queen, escorted by the two estates of the realm, and accompanied by all classes and orders of the nation; the welcome of the enemy pressing down under all sail to accept the combat; the concentrated calmness and precision of the manœuvres as the fleets met: the sudden fury of the cannonade, which shook boats six miles off like an earthquake; the glaring of the huge ships through the clouds of smoke which lifted from the horizon like snowy mountains; the return through the declining light of the August evening; the gun-boat attack amidst acclaiming thousands; and the last salutes as the royal heroine of the day steamed slowly down the fleet; while in the eastern distance the retiring enemy now loomed, like a tradition of heroes. All these distinct recollections of the great day at Spithead will long remain like pictures on the memory of those who witnessed them.

On the eve of that memorable day, when every corner of Portsmouth was crammed with visitors, "Russia" was in every mouth when the fleet was mentioned: Mr. Cobden's name was, it must be confessed, banded about with small reverence; and it was evident that the sailors of the fleet, at least, looked on their ships as no mere holiday show. Whatever be the humiliations imposed upon us by diplomacy, we may rest assured that our "hearts of oak" are still sound and national to the core. They are not trained to subtilize or to mystify: they have but one watchword, and that is England; and but one tradition, and that is duty. No cloud of jealousy has ever interposed between the navy and the people. No doubt the army has been often unjustly suspected of other than national sympathies; but this is to be ascribed to that system of commission by purchase which confines the higher grades of the service to the monied, if not to the aristocratic and royal class.

Happily, indeed, our soldiers have seldom been engaged in fratricidal warfare, and long may such an event be impossible; but the fact that they have been liable to be called to resist the people in the name of a Government, and that the army is not national but exclusive in its organization, has contributed to estrange the citizen from the soldier. We are glad to believe that this estrangement tends to disappear. But no such cloud, we repeat, has ever interposed between the nation and the national navy. Perhaps the love of the sea and of sailors is, like seamanship, organic in the Englishman; certain it is, that the national feeling towards the navy is nothing less than affection. The recent Review, then, if it have no other result, will have emphatically consecrated this close identification of the British navy with the British nation. Our Queen, who, we may say it without the risk of flattery, has achieved the rare good fortune of making her office as sympathetic as her person is beloved, wedding a masculine activity with womanly grace, never more finely impersonates the majesty of the State of which she is the Chief, than when she goes forth to lead her fleet with the Royal Standard at the main. Talk about abolishing the Salic law! Why, if Royalty could be ever feminine, Royalty would be immortal, and revolutionists would bend the knee.

But we are digressing. The assemblage of the fleet at Spithead has been, we are prepared to assert, of eminently practical advantage. It has realized, in a substantial and statistical shape, the actual progress of naval science, according to the latest improvements. We are fortunately enabled to appeal to the attestation of a foreign pen to corroborate our assertion. Monsieur Xavier Raymond, a distinguished writer in the *Journal des Débats*, and, we believe, himself a sailor, though he disclaims the right to speak professionally, has lately paid a visit to the squadron at Spithead, and he records his experiences in an article which it does an Englishman's heart good to read. He says he was especially struck by the extraordinary progress made in the equipment of the ships, generally and in detail, since 1839, when he visited Admiral Stopford's fleet at Malta. He compares such ships as the *Princess Charlotte* and the *Pembroke* with the *Prince Regent*, the *London*, and the *Neptune*. The *Princess Charlotte*, it may be remarked, was the flag-ship on the coast of Syria, and mounted 104 guns: the *Pembroke* was a small 78: both ships of the old construction. The French writer says truly, that in 1839 we were still using up the accumulated materiel of the great war; and that, embarrassed with the profusion in our dockyards, we scarcely ventured to launch new ships. The equipment of our ships, too, was at that time strictly old-fashioned, and obstinately closed to any improvements unknown to Nelson's captains. In 1839, even the French navy was superior to ours in many of these conditions: especially in gunnery. Add to this, the gun room-officers were sacrificed to the easy and luxurious conveniences which a long peace had introduced. In fact, says M. Raymond, the British navy, in 1839, seemed to bid fair to resemble the army of Darius.

But the "brush," on the coast of Syria, in 1840, and the chances of European war, completely revolutionized the discipline and the equipment of our ships. The dockyards were alive again. Ship after ship (of questionable qualities too often) was launched. Reforms, often, perhaps, unperceived, in the construction and in the arming of the ships, were eagerly adopted in the teeth of respected prejudices and venerable traditions. The *Rodney* and the *Vanguard*, the *Formidable* and the *London*, marked a surprising advance, as compared with the old second-rates, or even with the old first-rates. From 1839 to 1853, naval reform has never slackened. In some directions, perhaps, it has mistaken wastefulness for activity. But if we think of the progress in war steamers, from the *Lightning* to the *Terrible*, and from the *Terrible* to the *Impérieuse* and the *Duke of Wellington*, we shall be able to form some estimate of what has been achieved. The size of our ships has increased in amazing proportions. Nelson's flagship could almost be shipped as a boat on board the present *Impérieuse*, a fifty-gun frigate. It was only the other day that our heaviest ships began to carry 8-inch 68-pounders: we have now whole tiers of sixty-eights, and

whole batteries of 10-inch eighty-fours. Not long ago it was a wonder to hear of a steamer firing a shell: now every steamer can fire a shell from every gun. Nelson's captains won their glorious victories before double-shotted guns were dreamt of, and his seamen gunners never took an aim: our 10-inch eighty-fours are fired with all the deadly precision of *tirailleurs de Vincennes*. But we need not go so far back to understand what an extraordinary impetus has been given to the perfection of our navy within the last few months. The Peace Society will not have been utterly fruitless, if only that the reaction from its follies has lent the full support of the national will to the efforts of the most able naval administration we have known since the war. Indeed, the late Board of Admiralty, with all its political sins, meant well, and made good beginnings; to ascribe less than this to the Duke of Northumberland would be an injustice. Only a few months since, when the cry of national defences and of French invasion was up, we found, with indignant surprise, that the French Government had launched and armed the most powerful war-steamer (*Le Napoléon*) in the world! We had nothing fit to look at such a prodigy of science and power. We have now eight screw ships of the line completely armed; two of them absolutely unapproachable for speed and power combined. We have the counterpart of *Le Napoléon* in the *St. Jean d'Acre*, or, as the sailors say, the *Jane Take her*, fitting out at Sheerness; when we say a counterpart, however, we ought to add that the *St. Jean d'Acre* will be a vastly superior ship. The *Duke of Wellington* (why was not the ship called simply *Wellington*, or *The Duke*?) is, as we have said, without compare on the seas, and she will soon have a sister ship by her side, the *Royal Albert*, which was ready for launching as a sailing first-rate at the beginning of this year. The *Duke* is the largest ship ever built, 3759 tons, 290 feet long, 60 broad, 78 deep; and propelled by engines equivalent by tubular expansive power to 1600 horse power. What would Nelson have said could he have risen from his monumental sleep last Thursday week? He would have recognised by the side of her Majesty that gallant captain of his, now Admiral of the Fleet, who alone of all survivors could (if the invincible modesty of true courage would allow him to speak) tell the Queen how, in the Gulf of Finland once, he had made a Russian line-of-battle ship strike her colours in the teeth of the whole Russian squadron, with the British fleet five miles dead to leeward! Nelson would have told her Majesty that the Russians are no contemptible antagonists at sea—those dogged Northmen! His own dictum was, "Go alongside a Frenchman; outmanœuvre a Russian." Nelson would, no doubt, have felt (as we all felt) a pang when he saw those glorious towers of canvass riddled by "smokers": he would have seen at once that there could be no more squadrons at sea for twenty-two months at a stretch, blockading the enemy's coasts; and that the next war would be a sharp and decisive conversation of eighty-fours and sixty-eights, that might possibly last half an hour! Let us hope that his great soul would have been consoled by the conviction that our ships, if insufficiently manned, are well manned; inspired by the glorious traditions of a flag untarnished, and by the memories of a name immortal. He would have found our Government alive to the necessity of making English seamen love the service, and cling to it. We cite the concluding words of the French writer whom we have already quoted as an impartial witness.

"The English are proud of their steam fleet, and they have a right to be so. As for myself, although unqualified to speak professionally, I am quite disposed to accept the opinion of the profession that so formidable an armament has never been seen, and that it would carry into any action every condition of success.

"I will add, however, by way of conclusion, that this brilliant display of mechanical forces is not what I most admired in my brief visit to Portsmouth, nor is it that which gives me the highest idea of the grandeur and the resources of the British navy. Noble as they are, these ships are but the result of something greater and far more noble than themselves, of something which has given them life, and which will give them successors when the perishable materials of which they are composed shall have disappeared. This something—it is England herself, it is the moral life that animates her, it is the spirit at once conservative and progressive, which permits her to renew constantly without destroying, and which applied to her navy

permits her to modify, to correct, to perfectionate without risk, save a little money expended. It is the administrative and political institutions which have made England the freest and best governed people in the world—the people which has better than all other nations the sentiment of her material and moral prosperity. If I were English I should have confidence in English ships, but I should have more confidence still in those hearts of oak than in those wooden walls—in the men and in the principles than in the materials."

We heartily accept this generous testimony from France. May it be a pledge, among others, of a sincere and perpetual alliance between the two nations! May our ships fight side by side in future battles against the common enemy! War between France and England is henceforth fratricidal.

The camp at Chobham has been more familiarized to our readers than the fleet—to many of them visually on the spot; to all in repeated descriptions. For many even of the soldiers combined movements in mass were a novelty; but there, on the peaceful grounds of Chobham, both soldiery and public learned the effect of combined movements on broken ground; learned the character of camp life in its *désagrémens* of sudden surprises, scanty furniture, and wet tents, if not in its severer hardships, or sterner perils. And the men came out nobly—the picturesque movements of disciplined lines unbroken by the broken ground—the sweeping charges of cavalry—the thunder of artillery, telling not more to the eye than the ready obedience, the steady drill, the quick movement, and cheerfully sustained exertion told to the experienced mind, how well the British soldier comes up to the standard in mettle and temper.

The two pageants have already had successes much more substantial than mere display, and we rejoice to observe their moral effect upon the public mind. They have served as "practice" in no small degree; since it was remarked that the regiments engaged there performed evolutions decidedly better after the first. Their drill and capacity had already been developed under proper training. In other respects the campaign at Chobham has been very effectual in testing the discipline, the temper, and the good will of the men; and of the officers, too, we might say. The fleet showed that it was already able to perform evolutions of a magnitude, with a minute exactness, truly surprising, amidst elements so uncertain. But it is the advantage of the navy that a large part of the difficulty and risk which an armed force has to encounter is constantly putting the courage and capacity of the sailor to the test, even in the time of the profoundest peace. We have an army, then, which can promptly adapt itself to any exigency; we have a fleet ready for emergencies which scarcely another nation on the earth would venture to confront. The nation is once more conscious of its strength by land, and still more by water, and the fact of that consciousness is in itself a wholesome and invigorating one.

When a nation thus confronts its own disciplined strength, if there be any greatness remaining in it, better ideas are derived than those of vaunting over other nations, or those of servility to domestic powers. The existence of that fleet does not make the Englishman tremble before constituted authority a whit more than he did before; but on the contrary it makes him feel more thoroughly part of a great nation, and, therefore, more independent. It does not make him feel stronger in courage to face other nations; but it does remind him that there are other arbitraments than those of diplomacy or reason; and while England holds herself able to sustain discussion with the world, she also knows that she is strong to meet a disputant in another species of controversy, if he has the hardihood to choose that ruder contest. England, therefore, feels herself competent to sustain the course that her judgment selects, well furnished with all that is necessary to meet her foes in any part of the world, come how, and when they may.

But, great and good as that moral is, there is a healthy moral beyond even that. For how, under the blessing of God, has this little island of ours attained to her supremacy? Surely by the resolute practical direction of energies, at once concentrated and manifold; by the vigour of her industrial pertinacity, by her ardent and obstinate following out of the results of science, abstract and applied; by her unchecked and uncor-

rupted intellectual activity, and, above all, by securing a fair field for all these things—securing the fruits of intellect, science, and industry, she has distinguished herself by her energetic love of freedom, and by the resolution with which, at time of trial, she could sustain that freedom with a right hand, that has never failed to conquer, in the end. Under every form of government, under every dynasty, under the Plantagenets, the Tudors, the Stuarts, and, not least, in that glorious interval of Oliver Cromwell,—on fields abroad and fields at home, on shore and sea, she has, with sheer hard work, strong hope, and a courageous hand, won for herself the greatness that she now possesses. The nations thought that her spirit had wearied, that she had contracted her ambition to one particular domain of enterprise, and that the lowest of them all—greatness in commerce. But, just as she has developed her largest prosperity in commerce, the sounds of insult and threat upon the continent, re-awaken the consciousness of her own strength; and after a slumber of apathy, in which, with too little sympathy, she has seen nations struggling for freedom and independence, she feels the stirring of the old spirit in her, and once more stands forth, ready, if the call come, to defend the weak against the strong, to vindicate national independence, and to sustain in the world that liberty, which is the greater for each when all share it.

WORKERS WORK BEST WHEN FED.

It is astonishing to find how invigorating food is, when it is abundant and wholesome: any man who chooses to try, can ascertain this experiment for himself. If he will make a trial, either of pulling in a boat race, or of pursuing some intellectual inquiry, or of fighting an opponent, when he has been for some time in a state of starvation, and after he has had a sufficiency of good meals for some weeks, he will find the most striking difference: not only will his fist or his eyesight be more effective, but his moral view will be strikingly influenced. In the one case, he will doubt his own faculties, or will be inclined to regard life as a succession of failures. He will see a thousand and one reasons why such enterprises are fruitless, culpable perhaps, if not base; and he will argue with you on the merits of self-denial in the matter of boat-racing, pugilistic victory, or intellectual investigation. Let him be daily invigorated by a proper allowance of breakfasts and dinners, and he will be confident in himself; difficulties will disappear, and he will see a thousand and one reasons why every intellectual achievement adds so much to the resources of mankind; why independent manliness is rightly paid with victory, and why boat-racing is one of the best of the manly sports left to the age. Ask the policeman whether he would be as strong without his breakfasts and dinners, or with only short commons as with them? nay, whether he would be so self-possessed, so cheerful amidst difficulties and mobs, so even and cool in temper, so forbearing? He will tell you, that a hungry man is an angry man, and that really without a proper allowance of meat and beer, or, at least, meat, bread and tea, it is not so easy even to collar a craven pickpocket. The same principle applies to all tough work. One thing necessary for the labourer who has to turn out a good amount of produce is, a fair amount of physical vigour in himself. Wear and tear, whether of mind or muscle, eats away the frame, unless it be sustained with a due sufficiency; and, therefore, when a man is put upon harder work, he must also be put under training; better fed, properly supplied with air, and let us add, duly stimulated with a proper allowance of hope per diem.

This truth appears to be better understood at the present hopeful day than at any other time. We observe a general tendency amongst economical writers rather to rejoice in the rise of wages as one of those things that gives solidity and durability to our present prosperous condition. It has been said by writers of a half wise economical philosophy, that when the working classes get higher wages, they squander it all in drink and debauchery. Now, these economical misanthropists were seldom thoroughly believed, but yet they had so great a knack of knowing facts and figures generally obscure to the reader; they could tell you with so much accuracy the population of an obscure town in Hungary, or enumerate the imports into the ancient city of Ostia, that ordinary knowledge was afraid to confront their prodigious information,

and they were allowed for a time to utter oracles. But lo! facts arise at the present moment confounding their philosophy. We have a general rise of wages all over the country—a rise ranging in some instances to ten per cent. like that of the Stockport people; in others going as high as twenty-five, forty, or even something not less than a hundred per cent., as in cases which we have observed of very rude labour. In the agricultural districts, we hear commonly now of wages from 9s. to 12s., where they used to be 6s., 7s., and 8s.; and where do all these wages go to? If you want the answer, you must look into the import returns, and see there the immense amount of homely consumable articles, with the general extension of the increase. No doubt there is a greater consumption of spirits; but bread, tea, coffee, and sugar, the homelier articles of consumption, absorb an immense proportion of the increase.

"If a man who earns 5s. more a week in 1853 than he did in 1842, (says the writer of an excellent paper in the *British Quarterly Review*, on this subject,) is seen to spend the greater part of that additional sum on tea, coffee, sugar, butter, cheese, and other articles of food, we naturally conclude that he must have been pinched in his circumstances before, and that he and his family are now somewhat comfortable. It is precisely the same with the nation at large. In 1852, Great Britain manufactured some 800,000 or 900,000 bales of cotton more than it had done in 1842; and, at the same time, produced more coal, more iron and cutlery of all kinds, more glass, china, and earthenware, more broadcloth, blankets, carpets, and every other kind of woollen fabric; imported more timber, built more houses, made more furniture, and, in short, produced every sort of useful or ornamental commodity, in greater abundance than it had ever done, in a single year, at any former period. Take two items, as a sample of the progress we have made in production within these ten years. In 1842, we imported 1,384,894 bales of cotton; in 1852, 2,351,522 bales. In 1842, we imported 527,327 loads of foreign and colonial timber; in 1852, 2,090,914 loads: an increase of about 300 per cent. With such an increase of work, the nation earned much higher wages, and, as a natural consequence, the national housekeeping account, so far as we can form a rough estimate, from a comparison of the Custom-House returns, at the two periods, exhibits a corresponding increase.

"The following comparison of the respective quantities taken for consumption, at the two periods, of some of the larger items of our national grocery and foreign provision account, will show that, although the gross population of the United Kingdom is not much larger than it was ten years ago, the consuming power of the people must have made astonishing progress within that period:—

	1842.	1852.
Sugar, cwts. . .	3,868,466	7,172,847
Molasses, " . .	599,640	809,286
Tea, lbs.	37,355,911	54,713,034
Coffee, "	28,519,646	34,977,953
Butter, cwts. . .	180,282	286,385
Cheese, "	178,959	279,575
Eggs, number . .	89,548,747	108,278,539
Rice, cwts. . . .	282,430	552,024
Currants, " . . .	106,379	362,337
Raisins, "	186,240	228,386
Apples, bushels .	111,578	372,118

"The most remarkable item in this bill is the increased consumption of sugar, from 3,868,466 to 7,172,847 cwts. The large reduction in the rate of duty has, no doubt, had some effect in producing the result; but the principal cause has been the improved condition of the labouring classes, as is proved by the increased consumption of tea, which had risen from 37,355,911 to 54,713,034 lbs., within the same period, although there had been no reduction of duty."

So much for the consumption of the people. But, considering the fact that the population of the United Kingdom has absolutely decreased, that, from the emigration of adult labour, the working hand-power of the country has decreased in a still larger ratio, it would require some explanation to know how this immense amount of produce exchanged against these imports, and filling our houses with new commodities, had been brought about? It has been done in three ways, as the same writer shows. The timber could not have been worked up without the aid of machinery; it would have been necessary to waste part of the timber, to let it lie idle; and thus we see that machinery positively increases the employment of the working hands. It does more than increase employment, it saves to human hands the rudest labour, and enables

human hands to employ themselves about labour that gives a larger return. Increased machinery, in every branch of industry, from the skilled labour trades to agricultural business, is one reason why we have increased production, with diminished number of hands. Another reason is that the labour has been better distributed. We have not had a surplus standing idle merely for the purpose of keeping down wages—the reserved force of combined masters. We have not had able-bodied paupers suffering involuntary idleness in workhouses; we have not had nearly so many hands employed upon badly-paid work, and therefore the work which is worth doing has received better attention. But the third cause is that, under the stimulus of prosperity, the working classes have been more full of heart and hope; and we believe that, as that process of feeding them, physically and morally, advances, their produce will increase. One single example will speak to certain minds more than these general truths. Let us observe the general truths, for they enable us to see that the one example speaks in the working of all the rest. What is true of William Dargan is true of thousands of employers throughout the country. Let us hear, then, what Lord St. Germans, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, reports for his friend, the worthy man who has founded the Crystal Palace in Dublin, and not long since refused a baronetcy.

"My excellent friend, Mr. Dargan, whom I rejoice to see before me, mentioned to me only a day or two ago that he recently thought fit, unsolicited, to raise the wages of the labourers in his employment. Now, what was the result? My excellent friend tells me that a considerable gain to himself was the result. The work of the men was measured, and when it was compared with the amount of work done before the wages were raised, it was found that the difference was considerably in his favour. I am convinced that the adoption of the principle of a fair day's wages for a fair day's work would prove alike beneficial to the employer and the employed."

LESSONS IN CHRISTIAN HUMILITY.

THERE is an old saying about what may be procured out of the mouths of the unwise; and just at present, on some such principle, large schools in Christian humility appear to be opened for those who need it sorely. As strange as the general nature of these great schools is the character of the professors. The Chinese—that nation of small ideas, which erst despised all outside barbarians, and arrogantly designated itself as "the central flowery nation," the "celestial people"—have now turned Christian, and are setting an example of Christian sincerity with all the zeal of an imperial neophyte. Proud people are seldom sincere; indeed, they have no occasion to be so; for a proud man stands in no relation of communion with his fellows, and it is not necessary that the inferior should know the mind of the superior. While proud, the Chinese were naturally exclusive; now, however, they are frank in their manner; and, quite contrary to the old experience of China, they "now say what they mean and do what they say." An instance is given:—"If they say they will give you twenty liks of a bamboo, make your mind easy—they will not stop short at nineteen." So sincere are their Christian love of truth!

They give us even more genuine proof that they are "followers of Jesus," for they dispute any rank beneath that conferred in Heaven. They say, that neither is the priest superior to the layman, nor is Sir George Bonham qualified to insist upon precedence in the presence of the Supreme Being. Some of our church dignitaries might learn their duty from this moral. It is the Christian maxim that "all are equal in the sight of God;" yet in the sight of the Dean who enters the Cathedral with great pomp—or even the Vicar, before whom beadle or humble folks must bow—none are equal to himself; which shows that the pastor maintains for his own sight a higher standard of distinction than he thinks necessary for the sight of the Supreme. Assuredly the British church is behind the Chinese in some essential Christian doctrines!

Nor is it only in China that we find this inverted contrast. Look at the Sudder courts in the Bombay Presidency of India. The native bar has really been claiming equality in pleading with European barristers; but the Court has decided that a native, who is only a "Vakeel," must give precedence to the European. Man-

noekjee Cursetjee, a Parsee Vakeel or pleader, of considerable faculty and much pertinacity, lately asked the presiding Judge to define what the distinctions and privileges of the European barrister should be? This appears to be a very simple question, and capable of direct answer; but what was the reply of the Court? "We will not entertain your petition, because when we called on a case of yours the other day you were not prepared with it; and also on one occasion you addressed us without the expression of respect usually used by native vakeels in addressing the Mofussil Courts." This shifts the ground, and one has to inquire what are the expressions of respect? Of course they must be different from those used by European barristers, one of whom had not long previously thus addressed the judge:—"Look here, Mr. Frere." Between the barrister and the European judge in the Sudder Court of Bombay there appears to be, fully established, "liberty, equality, and fraternity." But there is a distinction as applied to the vakeel; in the Mofussil Courts, addressing Company's Judges they are accustomed to call the presiding gent.—"Your Omniscience."

Now, let us understand that the presiding judge in many of those Courts is not a person who can be placed on a footing of equality with any police magistrate in the United Kingdom. In many cases he is not fit to be a judge at all, either by attainment, habits, or character; not bred to the law, not learned in anything, and altogether a very irregular species of gent. He is, however, presumably a Christian, and being, moreover, a judge, he expects the dark-skinned pagan barrister standing before him to call him, "Your Omniscience." Ought not the Mofussil Judge, revelling in the pleasant freedoms and oriental exultations of this superhuman kind—surrounded by his Myrrhas and his myrmidons—to have before his eyes the fate of Mr. Charles Kean?—to contemplate with awe the moral of the Princess's, where, amid live and instructive hieroglyphics, pride nightly has its fall—and goes to supper?

English pride is encountering its destiny in other quarters; its moral nose is brought to the sternest of grindstones. Has not the employer, in more than one instance, declared to the working-class, that he would not recede?—and yet, has he not receded? Has he not preached political economy, and then forsworn his creed? Has he not been obliged to ask the dismissed workmen to return? Painful humiliation!—but so it is.

There is, however, a yet deeper lesson. There is a region where the hard-working man suddenly finds himself at the top of society. He is the man of substance; he is of the wealthy class. As for educated persons, who are only educated, and have not stout limbs and constitution, they may take up their discontented abode in Canvas Town; or they may wander about Melbourne, begging for employment—perhaps begging for the Australian penny, which is a shilling; and getting the shilling, but not employment. The true costume of your man who has a right to swagger in affluence of purse and conscious importance is a leather coat, and thick stout boots like a navy's, or a waterman's jack boots, such as are worn in California. As to that lank person in black coat, with white hands, and a cultivated articulation—he perhaps is "only a Government clerk," or, worse still, an "M.A." It is true that some of these gentlemen have known better days, even in the colony; and they might expect that their former dependents would not forget by-gone days. Perhaps, however, those dependents remember the days too well. The menial remembers the short word, the harsh rebuke for a slight fault. If the servant has eaten the bread of the master, it was in a separate room, as a stranger—more conscious of the strangeness because, day after day, it was never broken through. If the servant was sick, the master or the mistress was "kind" to him—as a condescension. Indeed, every act of Christian kindness was most likely accompanied by a distance of manner which perpetually reminded the servant of his debased position—mocking the maxim which tells him, "all are equal in the sight of God."

But if the dependent—dependent now no longer—were to forget those uncomfortable days, and to meet the master as man to man, beginning the world *de novo*, it is not always that the master can forget. Is it something of tenderness of

conscience which makes the gentleman dislike to receive favours at the hands of those to whom they were given in a spirit in which he himself would scorn to accept them? Would he dare to take with gratitude a crown piece from the hand into which he had flung it, with a haughty sense that the fee was worth more than the service it acknowledged. He used to give the crown for the solace of his own pride, and to make the obliging menial know his place: but now he would sooner starve before the man whose eyes his own haughty eyes would never meet at that time, than let the vails come back in the form of charity to himself. Even if his conscience is not thus wrung, there is one feeling that makes him hesitate to plunge into the only employment suitable for a colony of great working wealth—he is as ashamed to dig as he is to beg,—and especially is he ashamed to dig as one amongst a community of diggers.

Nay, if he has not his pride, the working man has his; and so far have prejudices between the two classes been fostered by the old arrogance of the one, that positively there are working men well-to-do in Victoria who arrogantly refuse to employ "a gentleman." Lately a journal—and this appears to us to be the deepest lesson of Christian humility the world has ever seen—rebuked this pride of the working man, and vindicated the common right of the poor gentleman by an appeal to the "Christian feelings" of Australia's *nouveaux riches*.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR "ACCIDENTS."

In former times, when there was less talk of sanitary matters, less horror of war, less selfish and servile love of life, the death of twelve men engaged in the service of others would have been sufficient to call forth a demand that the blood of those men should be accounted for. The event at the Crystal Palace is called an "accident;" but we have so many experiences of the laxity with which that term is used, that we wish to know what *kind* of accident that was on Monday. If it was an accident of the railway kind, then we know that, although juries will acquit the originators of such disasters, for the want of some local proof to trace the fatal process back to its great first cause and directors, yet in the public mind, and in the common sense of common juries, it is associated with such a disregard of human safety as amounts to manslaughter.

There are certain facts, therefore, to be ascertained before we can pronounce upon the character of this so-called accident. Was it totally unforeseen? Had there been no forewarnings, no forebodings? Because if there had, then the occurrence which followed was *not*, properly speaking, an accident, but a neglect.

Is there any difference in preparing works of the kind, when those who are to be risked are persons of consideration, or when they are only working men? We know, indeed, that men of the higher classes will run risks as freely as any others. It is notorious in the army, that officers advance into the danger more uniformly, and further than their men will do; but what is the obvious cause? It is, that the officer can obtain distinction. He would not rush to the cannon's mouth if it were not for the sake of the reputation that he can find there. To condemn a fellow creature, therefore, to risk without the chance of distinction which he might obtain for it—without his chance of taking the thousandth part of the thanks in the Gazette,—is a fraud upon his energy.

In plain mechanical operations, where the whole of the work is under the control of the manager, no structure should be used that is not tested, and proved to be quite sufficient for its purpose, especially when the life of fellow creatures is to be entrusted to it. This rule is observed in many cases,—in mines, in railway bridges, in ships. Usually the duty of re-examination is the best performed by those who are themselves the most prepared to run into danger. Perhaps there is no care in the way of precaution so great as that which is habitually taken by the officers of ships at sea—men who are, in their own case, the very models of unmeasured daring. They are impelled to their office by a sense of duty, and by that sympathy with their fellow creatures which an habitual sharing of danger always causes. Now we have to be informed whether or not a similar duty was performed on behalf of the men who were sacrificed on Monday. It is not that we make any accusation

against the Crystal Palace Company, or the contractors, or any individual whatsoever; it is not even for the coroner's jury to pronounce upon the merits of the case. The true accusation which stands against them—only partially modified by any possible verdict from the jury—consists in the blood of those men. They have not yet distinctly proved, in detail, that the accident was one which *could* not have been provided against.

A BARRISTER'S DUTY TO HIS CLIENT.

In another column we print a letter expressive of "deep regret" at the observations we felt it our duty last week to make on the Smyth case. Our correspondent deserves notice; we thank him for having asked it, as perhaps our remarks needed explanation.

He writes on the assumption that we were specially criticising the conduct of Mr. Bovill in a particular case, and that fault was found by us with that gentleman for not making himself the "accomplice" of a villain, in a wicked attempt at fraud. Had we preached such a doctrine we know not what amount of penitence would have entitled us to absolution; but the fact is, we have been misunderstood.

There came before us, in our journalistic capacity, a case of great interest and importance, upon which public attention had fixed itself, and in connexion with which editorial comments would be expected. Appropriate, healthy, commonplace abounded; a column of it would have been easy work; reflections on the policy of honesty might have been approved, and they would have been easier. But obvious moralizing is not our forte. Everybody had heard before Saturday that murder will out, and so had concluded that what does "out" must be akin to murder. Observant persons had also noticed that messages go more expeditiously by the electric telegraph than by the post. Gentlemen with memories had been reminded, like Sir Frederick Thesiger, of the Tawell case; the more communicative of them had said so, though without Sir Frederick's oath. We were left no alternative but to break new ground; and the first point that seemed to us noteworthy was the connexion subsisting between the plaintiff and the plaintiff's counsel. We took that up and examined it, not with a view to blaming the barristers whom everybody seemed to approve, but for the purpose of testing the grounds of this, as it seemed to us, too general approbation. It will be remembered that when, the other day, contemporaries by the score were attacking Mr. Sleigh for an error, which, as he acknowledged, he had committed in court, we were silent. His error was an accident, and therefore excusable; it was a visible wrong, and therefore needed no exposure. Our first intention in that case was to draw attention to the real delinquent, the barrister paid for his work, who had handed over his brief to Mr. Sleigh too late for him to read it; but, on second thoughts, we gave up the idea altogether, and left the case as it stood. Had Mr. Bovill's conduct in the present case been as exceptional as Mr. Sleigh's in that, and had there been a howl about it in the country, we should have taken the same course that we adopted in Mr. Sleigh's case; but as it seemed to be actually the subject of applause, and clearly the offspring of a false professional morality, we attacked it. We will restate the grounds of our complaint against the "indignant virtue of the bar."

The barrister is paid by the client to state his cause. Apparently he may refuse to do so if he pleases, as did Sir F. Kelly and Mr. Keating in this case. It was—unfairly, we think—left by the newspapers to be inferred that those gentlemen's absence was to be accounted for by their suspicion of their client; the much more natural conclusion—especially after Sir Fitzroy's scrupulously moral and highly probable apple-pip defence—being that they felt that a pauper client could afford only a contingent honorarium. But however that may be, their refusal to attend, and the colour given to it, show that it is not generally considered, whatever it may be named, an infringement of bar etiquette to look into your brief before accepting it. Now, this it appears Mr. Bovill and his friends did not do. They, on the contrary, accepted fees, and went into Court, with the knowledge that alleged fraud was the defence, and in possession of the fact that senior counsel had washed their hands of the case.

We say, then, that having, for a consideration,

undertaken the cause, they were bound—not to be its advocates, the which, not knowing its merits, they could not conscientiously be—but to be its exponents; to state in what form they pleased, the contents of their briefs and, with their best acumen, to insist on their evidence in support being logically, and by credible witnesses, refuted. Their adversaries had at the same time to see that the claim of the plaintiff was clearly propounded, and that the testimony on which it was based was without flaw. The barristers on each side ought then to have waited for the issue; the judge and jury ought to have decided, and neither ought to have usurped the others' functions.

In short, the immorality we protest against is in the taking of briefs on such terms as barristers do, rather than in the throwing them up after the Bovill fashion. Indiscriminate advocacy is the sin; the having now and then ignominiously to desert the client is but a consequence.

For suppose Mr. Bovill's relation to "Sir Richard" had been what it ought to have been; suppose it had been understood by his client, by the opposing counsel, and by the Court, that what he had undertaken was simply for a given fee to tell, in lawyerlike fashion, the tale of a person to him unknown, to divest it of all the superficial and unnecessary matter with which laymen embarrass their statements on legal questions, to produce the facts, and the evidence of the facts, given him by "Sir Richard," and to ask the Court—after examinations and cross-examinations, after tests of all descriptions, and the allowance of a fair field to all parties—to say on which side lay the right. Suppose he had remembered that advocacy should be confined to questions of damages, or of doubtful law, and that in matters of fact the barrister is only asked to be legal and logical in his statements, pledging himself to nothing but the exposition of his case—where, then, would have been his shame at finding the evidence breaking down and the truth coming out? He would have been doing no more than his duty; he would have been no "accomplice" of his client's. The jury would have pronounced their verdict—they were there for that purpose,—and the barrister would have been innocent, though the plaintiff might have been hanged. But when the barrister becomes the advocate—adopting, instead of merely stating, facts,—when he talks like a witness instead of like a lawyer—then it is that, in cases such as this, his client's detection becomes his shame. Of course he is disconcerted when he finds it known that he has identified himself with a scoundrel. Even then, however, though he must perforce ease to be the advocate, he ought, at least, to remember that he is the paid lawyer, and to leave with those to whom the law entrusts it the decision of which he has provided the materials.

It must always be an injustice for him at the last hour to desert his paymaster; and though, as in the Smyth case, the actual result of his withdrawing may merely be the expediting of the legal decision, he is, even in such instances, establishing a precedent sure to be of dangerous consequence hereafter. And let it not be forgotten, that there have been cases in which this precipitancy of the counsel has proved an injury to the client, nor overlooked that younger barristers less able to judge than Mr. Bovill, may any day prejudice, and perhaps ruin a just cause, by too hastily retiring from a contest in which only perseverance is needed to ensure success. In *Smith v. Ferrers*, if we remember rightly, a mistake of precisely this character was made, counsel throwing up their briefs at the announcement of some "stubborn fact" telling against the fair plaintiff, which she afterwards—it was a breach of promise—explained in a pamphlet so satisfactorily as at least to have left a doubt to the jury.

We conclude, then, that Mr. Bovill has done no immediate harm in this case, but that the course which he adopted is not one to be generally approved. As regards his entire conduct of the action, looked at from the professional point of view, we hear no voices but in commendation. As regards the result, it has given universal satisfaction; but as regards these questions of promiscuous advocacy, in the first instance, and discreet or indiscreet desertion of the client in the next, we must retain, and, as occasion suggests, we shall enforce, our original opinions.

CONVOCAION AGAIN.

THE latest incident in the agitation for the revival of the Church's Parliament is of the serio-comic kind. Let us detail the plain facts. In February last, Dr. Sumner prorogued Convocation to the 18th of August, trusting that Parliament would be prorogued in the meantime, and so Convocation evaded. But as we see, Parliament was not prorogued, and Convocation therefore had to meet. It so happened that the Archbishop of Canterbury assumed that no business would be entered upon; and, therefore, he did not notify to the Members of either House the hour when it would graciously please him to send them to the right about. Dignified Prolocutor Peacock, dignified members of the Lower House, assembled at the usual time, eleven, but found no Archbishop, nor any intimation of his coming. Registrar Dyke, like other individuals dressed in authority, totally ignored the existence of Prolocutor Peacock and his brethren, and sent a private letter to a porter, stating Convocation would be prorogued at three o'clock. So the Prolocutor and several Members met again at that hour, and Archbishop Sumner walked in with Registrar Dyke and others of the same feather in company. Dignified Prolocutor Peacock then properly conveyed to the Archbishop the respectful representation of the Members of the Lower House, stating that they had not been informed of the hour of meeting, and trusting his Grace would so order that it might not occur again. Registrar Dyke, almost before Dr. Peacock had finished, struck in with the formal opening of the writ of prorogation; but Dr. Sumner stopped him, and expressed his regret that the Lower House had been so treated; it had been understood there would be no business done, and he only came to go through a formal ceremony. He was very sorry, and so on. Vanish Convocation, murmuring.

Now what is the meaning of all this? Supposing the Archbishop has the right to prorogue at his discretion, did that authorize him to assume that no business would be done? It is monstrous. He had no right to understand anything of the kind. Under any circumstances, the Prolocutor should have been officially informed of the intentions of the Archbishop. But Dr. Sumner is not a man of quick parts; and mayhap it never occurred to him, that not only duty, but courtesy, dictated a course the opposite of that taken on Thursday.

We are amused at the *Globe* of yesterday, which never contained an article more true to its Whig principles. The organ of the great Revolution families, who degraded the Church and cheated the people for their own behoof, actually makes it a sin in the gentlemen who, on Thursday, attended the Jerusalem Chamber, that they hunted the Archbishop about the Abbey, and dodged for a sitting. Why, the case was just the reverse. It was the Archbishop who obliged the reverend gentlemen to wait upon him; it was he who dodged them: it was his want of politeness that induced the ludicrous; if Chapel Court speculator there was, then the patron Archbishop of the *Globe* was he. We make bold to say that had the prelate given due notice of the hour, and then politely intimated his intention of proroguing Convocation, nothing of what has happened would have occurred. But the *Globe* is practical. The "Convocation Party" are sarcastically advised to get something like a mandamus from the Parliament to compel the Archbishop to hold the sittings. We have only to say that the "Convocation party" are men of principle, as we understand them, and not Whigs. They stand on the right of the Church to her Convocation; to ask the Parliament to grant that right would be conceding their sole position, and admitting that they have no principle. No; the agitation must go on; if its supporters be honest, as its principle is vital, scenes like those of Thursday will not arrest it, but rather damage Archbishops and other obstructives.

HOW PEACE IS SECURED.—MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—The smirking impotence of the Ministerial explanations of Tuesday last has discouraged the most obstinate faith in the defenders of our national honour. Minds unaccustomed to weigh important interests with the polished nicety of official references and diplomatic mystifications, have even been so far disrespectful as to utter

energetic philippics against the Aberdeen Administration, and to take the address of the noble Lord, the sleeping partner of the Cabinet, as the text for their vituperation. I propose adopting the same disrespectful course in the present communication, not only because the Government convicts itself better than anybody else convicts it, but also because, whatever is quoted under such circumstances is derived from an official source.

After a mass of confused fanfaronades and "subjects of regret," the first bland and apologetic assertion of the noble Lord stated, that "therefore no actual hostilities beyond the occupation of these (the Danubian) provinces had taken place." His Lordship then paid a compliment to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, "a gentleman whose talents, moderation, and judgment it is impossible too greatly to admire," and proceeded to wind up with the gratifying facts that the Vienna project contained no allusion to the evacuation of the Principalities; that it had not yet been signed by the Porte, though it was hoped it soon would be, that it would then have to be transmitted to St. Petersburg, when it was once more hoped Russia would agree to it also. There then remained the question of the Danubian provinces, and his Lordship announced that "no settlement could be satisfactory which did not include, or immediately lead to, the evacuation of the Principalities." This, Sir, is positively all that the Government has stated; the last assurance is the only spirited one in the official address, and even that is afterwards qualified by a long-winded and somewhat undignified paragraph, asking for a still continued confidence and a still uninterrupted accordance of Parliamentary silence and indiscretion. The Government demands a prolongation of this child-like trust, since there is now a fair prospect of bringing the affair to a conclusion, "without involving Europe in hostilities, or exposing the independence and integrity of Turkey!"

The integrity of Turkey, if not also its independence, has already been destroyed; any fear of exposing it, therefore, would seem to be somewhat superfluous. Surely if the actual invasion of two provinces by a large army, the seizure of the Government of these provinces, and the appropriation of the revenues, does not "expose the integrity" of the ruling empire, his Lordship must put an interpretation upon his words which no other person would be likely to comprehend. But this last piece of clap-trap is just as unworthy as the continued demand for secrecy and confidence. The other Governments have all published their respective negotiations and addresses, whilst England alone has preserved silence. Silence is, perhaps, commendable, where deeds take the place of words, but, if it should afterwards be found that the dark and mysterious veil spread over our diplomacy will have concealed nothing but weakness and pusillanimity, the ridicule will be difficult for us to sustain. The whole of the reasoning against Parliamentary publicity resolves itself into this: "that unwholesome truths, spoken by imprudent members, would wound the feelings of dignified and highly respectable crowned heads, and that plainly outspoken facts might excite the nation to force a more energetic policy upon the Government." The dangers of such a policy have been much commented on. In the commencement of the negotiations, six months ago, they were continually adverted to, they were noticed less and less, and now the most pacific and most powerful organ of the kingdom advocates that determination and that very unswerving resolution, which were before held up as motives of conduct to be carefully avoided. "But in all that has fallen from Lord John Russell, on this subject, we remark a strange inconsistency between the force with which he dwells on 'the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire,'—as if (says the *Times*) 'that cabalistic expression had power to heal the sick and raise the dead,'—and the feeble means used to effect that object. If we are to succeed—as we trust we shall—in defeating her (Russia's) designs, rejecting her demands, and causing her forces to retire, it must be by a strong resolution to uphold the common interests of Europe. If the opinions and the interests of England are still to be felt in the East, we must be prepared to act with as much energy as our antagonists, and, above all, to give full effect to every assurance of support held out in the name of the British Government." That the British

Government has hitherto falsified or retreated from every assurance, you, sir, are too painfully aware; that it has not acted with as much energy as its antagonists, is disgracefully patent to the world; and that its opinions and interests are likely to be but little regarded in the East, is also but too true. The "peaceful policy" and the "moderation" doctrine, have met with their reward, and a few words will suffice to place their entire results before us.

Throughout this dispute there has been, as I before asserted, one great principle involved—whether Russia had only to make certain unconscionable demands upon any power, and to support that demand by force of military display, in order to succeed in frightening Europe and in obtaining what she desired. In the present instance the public law of Europe has been foully broken, a country has been invaded, its authorities disregarded, its revenues appropriated, its administration seized, armies have been quartered upon the people, and, to render the cup more bitter, the grossest insults showered upon the aggrieved sovereign and upon his ministers. The only atonements that would suffice to compensate for such outrages would be the immediate withdrawal of the Russian forces, the payment of a large sum as a reimbursement to Turkey for the ills she has suffered, an apology to entire Europe for the mischief caused by so glaring an exhibition of irresponsibility, and an offer of guarantees against the future repetition of such proceedings. At present, not one valuable stipulation has been made, for if even Russia evacuate the Principalities, she will have loaded Turkey with debt, have excited the religious feelings of her population, disorganized her provinces, and exhibited herself as mistress of the world whom all Europe humbly waits upon with files of civil ambassadors and civil compliments, and for whom Europe has permitted the peace, commerce, and prosperity of England and the European Continent to be stayed and imperilled. And Europe indeed has not only allowed this, but appears to be now concluding a disgraceful negotiation without having inserted any stipulation for the future!

The peaceful policy Lord John asserted in painfully feeble reiterations, secured Austria, previously not at all a certain ally. For heaven's sake, sir, what is the use of securing faithless allies only to make our own failure the more apparent? If with the four Powers cordially united, just nothing has been done, the victory of Nicholas is the more brilliant; he has taken us at our strongest, and won the battle. I would infinitely have preferred that both Austria and Prussia had remained doubtful, than that, with their assistance, with such an overpowering and enormous preponderance of physical force on our side, we should have permitted the Czar to assume the victory in the eyes of all the races of the East, and before disgraced and humiliated Europe. The success of this movement has been so decided, that it will be strange indeed if the omnipotent Emperor should not repeat it at intervals.

In the meantime, it would be just as well to remember that we are losing our political influence abroad, and that along with it our maritime power will decay; that if Russia gain the ascendancy, restrictive tariffs will exclude our commerce, and diminish our sea-board and our allies. The longer we postpone a vigorous course of action the less fitted we become for it, and the stronger grow our enemies; but concession is the order of the day at present. We waste immense quantities of powder in shows which prove nothing, except that, possessing the largest naval power, we are afraid to appeal to it; we make a ridiculous exhibition of our obedient and silent Parliament, who go out playing at battles like schoolboys, led by respectable old gentlemen who ought to know better. We are told how frightened Nicholas would have been if he could only have seen and heard the great Review: while Nicholas, undismayed, is girdling Europe and Asia with red tape.

ALPHA.

PUBLIC KILLING IN SCOTLAND.

Glasgow, Thursday Morning,
August 11, 1853.

THE Tronage is nearly impassable. At every angle perspiring mobs of dirty men and tattered women rush past you, like an avalanche of ordure. It is the carnival day of scamps and slatterns. Hans Smith Macfarlane

and Helen Blackwood are out in Jail Square, and the operation of strangling them is commencing. The Salt Market is wedged full of raw depravity. You can take the dimensions of villany by the square inch. The cubic measure of scoundrelism may be ascertained in Glasgow this morning. You reach the river side, and the human beasts of the wynds come in full packs upon you. Waddling bags of fat and filth hustle against you. It is only the motion of the rags that make you suspect the hobbling effigies are alive. Heavy breasts, wallowing in front, tell you they are women. Bear-eyed, sodden, and debauched, they pant along. A minute more, and their reward is complete. They feed and batten on the struggles of the wretches suspended in the air.

If the earth was suddenly smitten with corruption, or some modern Moses had waved his wand over this northern Egypt, you might account for the slimy and creeping things of crime and abjectness that crawl up from the river side, and appear to rise even out of the ground. The dark and fetid streams roll on. It is the *file* of scum. The Provost has high enjoyment for it this morning. The mob is tired of melodrama. Bombast, blue lights, and Penny Tragedies have palled on whisky-blistered stomachs. Rows and bloodshed have kept up the criminal spirits for a time. They now want a *real* murder—safe as cowardice can make it, and as public as ferocity can wish it; and it is all prepared by "lawful authority." Vice has its bloody conditions of growth and development; and the Government takes care they are not wanting this morning.

A fog hangs over the city, and you can only discern the edge of the mob on Glasgow Green, like a deadly exhalation. Its thick, invisible murmur resounds like that of the coming of the cholera cloud over a doomed city, said to be heard by its first victims. Retreating down the Bromielaw to avoid making one of the loathsome multitude, you see the vast span of the last bridge, adjoining Jail-square, covered with human heads, gilded by beams from the bursting sun. All beyond and before that living arch is an undefined sea of life. From this point of sight the scene resembles a triumph. The huge city appears to have lined its walls to welcome home some national hero. The heart for a moment swells. The majesty of a civilized race is being revealed as the grand beams of the sun fall down upon the multitude. Alas! the spectacle is a disgusting Aeceldama. The beastly head of Barbarism glares before the opening heavens. The country welcomes no victor: it regales its villains. The wild beasts of Assault, Burglary, and Murder, are brought out to learn the taste of blood; and then to be dismissed to their lairs to wait for their prey.

Among the crowd are sensitive and beautiful women, tremulous girls, graceful young men and boys with the first blush of innocence on their cheeks, and wondering girls are pulling their mothers by the hand, to "gang awa' and see the sight." These are drawn into the stream by the force of example, and for the first time they look on Murder surrounded with the bastard halo of vulgar glory. The scoundrel thrives—for a free killing is the condiment of his life—the innocent are depraved, for this is a spectacle upon which no man or woman ever looks without being the worse for it.

Other members of the domestic circle have profited by this civic morning lesson. The factories have disgorged their ruder hands; and perspiring and swearing, with toddy-swelled lips and bloodshot eyes, the mechanic has for a few moments stuck his cutty pipe, half extinguished, into his pocket, and has got in at the last moment—just in time to see the last struggle of the girl Blackwood, who happened to live longer than her miserable companion. The late arrival makes no secret of his satisfaction, as you hear by his returning comments. His sullenness will next turn to savageness. He has feasted his dulled eyes on deliberate strangulation; he has advanced a step in ferocity. Next time he strikes his wife he will add torture to brutality. The infection of violence and recklessness spreads. The thief has been, since last night, familiarized with a deeper crime, and life is less safe in Glasgow to-day—both by the fireside and in the street. But the Lord Provost has discharged his appointed duty—the Go-

vernment has favoured the public with another moralizing public execution. The policeman and the gaoler profit—and *thus* civilization goes on!

IOX.

THE "ACCIDENT" AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

As one of the many so deeply interested in the complete success of the Crystal Palace scheme, may I be allowed the help of your widely read journal in suggesting some points for consideration in reference to the late fatal accident at Sydenham.

Our public has become so vain of its vast engineering undertakings, the gigantic achievements of this branch of applied science, that people have been contented with the notion that a certain amount of human life is as necessary to be buried in the construction as so much concrete; and the great engineers, those men of algebra and geometry, and the great contractors, those leviathans of labour, foster this idea—the one set going in for "name" the other for "money." I would be the very last to oppose the practical application of abstract science, but, at the same time, it must be admitted that the practical application is by far the most important, inasmuch as it is the test of principles; frequently points out the worthlessness of theories, and exhibits weak points that were never dreamt of on paper.

With regard to the fall of the scaffolding in question, I have no hesitation in starting at once, upon this ground—viz., that it might have been prevented—that its fall might have been foreseen—that it fell to pieces from errors of construction, and not from fault of the materials or the workmen. It is only in dealing with the elements that accidents are at all admissible in undertakings of this kind; a storm may demolish the noblest ship at Spithead like a gossamer, or a flooded river may sweep away blocks of stone of tons weight like bits of cork—a spark may blow up half Woolwich like so much puff-ball—these are real accidents that we do not expect our engineers to calculate upon; but when a roof is to be made, we have a right to depend upon a thorough provision against its fall, upon every atom of weight to be sustained being known and taken into account, and that every member contributing to support it is able to bear its share, and cannot bear more than its share, of strain; if this could not be done, then there would be an end to tubular bridges, and all such glorious triumphs of skill over inert matter.

At the Crystal Palace, it is designed to form an arched transept of 384 feet long by 120 wide; this space being, however, diminished by the galleries, which run all round the building, and occupy 24 feet at each end of the transept, the whole building being in this way tied together by the longitudinal girders and flooring, of which, at the ends of the transept, there are five tiers or stories (an important point in the explanation of the fall of the scaffolding).

How to erect these arched ribs was the question. To have built up an old-fashioned scaffold from the ground for the support of the centring of the ribs would have been so easy as to be scarcely worth the notice of "great engineers," something more daring and wonderful must be done. As the writer in the *Times* sapiently remarks, this scaffolding, with a skill little inferior to that clever insect's, was to be hung, "like the spider's web, in the most impossible situation;" pity that it was not quite so light as a cobweb. Well, the first thing to be done is to stretch across the opening two ribands of wrought iron, each about seven inches broad and five-eighths thick; these were fixed at each end and placed edgewise, just so far apart as to admit of the end of one of the upright trusses being bolted in between them; the first truss was pushed out by means of outriggers and guide ropes, and being so fixed at one end, its companion followed and was also fixed at its lower end, and then the two upper ends were inclined together and bolted, so that with the line of tie-bar they formed a triangle. In this way a series of four pairs of trusses ran across the transept space; but in addition, between the upper angles of each pair there was fixed another truss of the same kind, so forming a series of inverted triangles, which may be explained by comparing them to the letters W piled one on the other. These heavy trusses, each about 12 cwt., were retained upright by pieces of "disquare" timber lashed and bolted to them. Over the first tier of trusses was built another of three pairs, with two intermediate ones inverted, and this reached the required height for fixing the iron rib. It was at first intended that after a few lines of these trusses were set up a rib should be placed, and the whole scaffold moved on by means of rollers, to serve the same purpose for another rib, and so on along the transept; but after the fall of the first scaffolding (fortunately for the "great engineers," during a very high wind, and when the men were at dinner) it was decided

to form the scaffolding entire along at least half the transept without any attempt at shifting it.

From the description we have here attempted, and without the benefit of any professional knowledge of engineering, it will be seen that the seven tie-bars of iron stretching across had to bear nearly the whole weight of the scaffolding, something like 70 tons. The tendency would be then to press it away from its fixed extremities, provided it resisted sufficiently at its centre. Another line of strain would be on the outside trusses, and most on their outer side; and here it may be stated that these were the weak parts of the first scaffold, they broke first, and in the second attempt they were all braced with inch boards, as were most of the other trusses employed, the engineers seeming, however, to overlook this great addition to the weight of one-fifth at least. The scientific tell us that, in opposition to this downward and lateral pressure there is a force of intention exerted on the inner trusses which tends to support the tie-bar, and thus compensates the strain; and that the scaffolding, when complete, is a sort of strung bow. But still this tie-bar must be pressed downwards by a force of many tons, and its ends not being allowed to be fixed to the upright columns of the building, the chief support it gets at the ends is derived from the dead weight of the outer trusses, and the general distribution to other trusses of any strain exerted upon the ends of the outer trusses to which it (the tie-bar) is fixed.

So long as every truss retained its vertical position the scaffold was safe, but the moment one section diverged, the pulling together of the whole was destroyed, the tie-bar is twisted by immense force of leverage, and down everything must come, till some lucky break here and there stops the progress of the terrible sway; it will be observed, too, that the collapse proceeded until it was stopped by the two iron ribs that had been erected and fixed.

This kind of scaffolding, however applicable to spanning for arches between strong piers of masonry, does not seem to be either safe or economical for the purpose required at Sydenham. Having watched it fall on both occasions, the same defect presented itself to my mind, viz. a tendency to overbalance into the transept—to topple over; both times it poured forward like water out of a jug, and on examining the tie-bar; they were always found to be twisted round and round like ribbon, and doubled up into loops, in each line or row of them.

I am quite aware that it needs very little strength to keep these trusses perpendicular, and the "disquare" timbers may not have been too weak for this; nevertheless, I think sufficient precautions were not taken to keep the trusses upright, considering the great downward strain there was, and this especially in adding the advanced line of them, which process the men were engaged in when the fall occurred: even during the gale of wind, when the first scaffolding fell, there was no sort of main stay erected. Again, I think the tie-bars were deficient in horizontal support, even if they were capable of resisting the immense down strain. At the risk of being considered presumptuous, I doubt very much if the behaviour of this complicated scaffolding under pressure, and unsupported by lateral buttresses, was thoroughly understood and provided for by the engineers.

The concluding paragraph of the official report—a production put together in the most practised style of the bamboozling art—is a concatenation of unwarrantable assumptions and engineering sophistry. Because a portion remains undisturbed (that is to say, it did not fall), therefore all was sufficiently strong. Then, because the first portion escaped falling while being pushed forward in the construction, there was, therefore, no "essential defect" in the arrangements. Then come the excuses of defective material and careless workmen—the one totally inexcusable—the other almost equally so; and, moreover, even less probable than fault of material, because not a man but felt that his own life depended upon his good work. In fact, that accident happened which they now make it a merit to have foreseen; whereas an accident of this kind is inadmissible, and if foreseen could and should have been prevented. The whole burden of this report is, indeed, an attempt to confound an accident with an error. If this great liability to accident—or more properly, this great chance of its falling, was inseparable from the kind of scaffold used, another kind should have been adopted. The Crystal Palace Company did not dictate to the "great engineers." Perhaps it would have been better for all parties if they had forbidden this Icarian attempt; the constructors would then have been spared the humiliation of returning to earth, crestfallen, after two failures, with all the curses of the widow and the fatherless heaped on their heads—not to mention the little blow on the pocket which cannot be agreeable.

The inquest will be performed in the usual way in such cases. The great engineers will envelope everything in a cloud of their calculated impossibilities; and, at last, settle down into a careless workman or a defective rivet—having related all in that peculiar style of melancholy diplomacy so suited to the occasion, and with which they are by this time so familiar—unless any one of the jury becomes troublesome, and refuses their gospel, in which case the verdict may not turn out to be that convenient refuge "accidental death."

It is both lamentable and vexations, that in the carrying out of such a noble and magnificent scheme as that of the Crystal Palace, this sad affair should have occurred; yet it has this much of consolation in it, that such a tremendous crashing and tearing away of pillars and girders was confined to the immediate spot, without even shaking the rest of the building, and proved by a severe test the strength and perfect stability of the new and beautiful structure. G.

A WORD FOR THE DOCTORS.

EDUCATION is the desire of the age. Our universities have received a salutary fillip. At the inns of court the benchers have been induced to give a modicum of attention to something less material than dinners; and the reams of popular writing on popular education would abash the man who having waded through the *Encyclopædia Britannica* is progressing satisfactorily through the *Metropolitan*. Only one branch of the subject has remained unheeded—Medical education. On this the public have been content to remain in ignorance, or, if they ever trouble their heads about the matter, they appear to think that Bob Sawyer and Mr. Hogmore are types of the class, and contentedly resign themselves to the belief, that those in whom they confide under emergencies the most trying are selected because they are unfit for anything but Bridewell. Under these circumstances it may not be amiss if we give such notions as we have been able to glean concerning the culture of the medical man, as it extends from turndown collars to the red lamp and night bell, pointing out its deficiencies, and premising that the youthful followers of *Æsculapius* and the Sandwich Islanders are not justly included in the same pithy sentence—"manners none; customs too bad to be recorded."

Our aspirant for medical fame is removed from Dr. Birch's academy at the age of sixteen, and transferred to some venerable practitioner, whose revolting compounds he is for a heavy consideration benevolently allowed to mix. In the whole three years during which he must remain in the house of bondage we solemnly aver that nothing is acquired which might not be mastered in a month. To our unprofessional intellect this appears a blunder at starting. To a man of limited income it is doubtless pleasant as a point of domestic economy; as a feature of education not only sanctioned but insisted on, it strikes us, to say the least of it, as odd. The very three years so wasted are perhaps those of a young man's life which most contribute to make his character. The various uses of which they are capable we need scarcely indicate; their abuse is preposterous. The spreading of blisters, the scraping of gallypots, may possibly conduce to science; if so it is by some subtle link to us inappreciable.

The cry is, what then is to be done with the boy? We can hardly be expected to prescribe for the doctors; but suppose you raise the standard of preliminary education; suppose you insist on the student matriculating at the London University (which he may do very well at sixteen), and taking a B.A. (which he may accomplish comfortably by eighteen); this leaves a year for him to learn the manipulation of drugs. At any rate nothing can be worse than the present odious system of apprenticeship, in whose favour we never heard a sensible man say a single word, against which there has been some clamour, and will be more. The respectable old ladies at Apothecaries' Hall persist in being deaf, but a shout will one day reverberate in their ears, which will effectually rouse them from their plethoric stupor. For nearly forty years they (quite a subordinate class) have been invested with a power exceeding any ever possessed by the College of Physicians or Surgeons. They have been content to sacrifice science to their own partial ends, and have secured their aggrandisement by giving a "heavy blow and great discouragement" to the profession at large. It is some satisfaction to think that this state of things cannot last for ever. It should not have endured so long; but the seniors while crying aloud their own grievances from the house-top, overlook those who are to succeed them, whom for the sake of their profession they should cherish, and whom the public should not forget, for every deficiency among them is felt through thousands of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

Let us, however, try to persuade ourselves that our tyro has discharged his almost menial functions without having been vulgarized; that he has passed three years in semi-idleness without having been vitiated; what is next in store for him? That he may have every facility for going to the dogs, after such admirable preparation, he is thrown on the surface of London life, usually without a hand to guide or guard him. Our hospitals are not collegiate institutions, but is it sufficient that a father, on entrusting the education of his son to their professors, should have nothing more in return for his heavy entrance fee than their "hope that he will take care of himself?" In some of the hospitals there is an arrangement by which a very small proportion of the students are accommodated, but this is utterly inadequate to its real end. Indeed, the chief good that results from it is to be looked for in the tacit avowal that something of the kind is required. If unnecessary, why is it done at all? If necessary, why is it not done thoroughly? To accomplish it would not require miraculous ability. If there be no other way, what is to prevent the licensing of boarding-houses in which all students should be compelled to reside? Are trustworthy people to undertake the management so rare? Is London so destitute of vacant and commodious houses? Our hero now commences walking the hospitals, and if, as a popular author has contended, vagueness is one element of sublimity, the prevalent notions on this point can be nothing short of Miltonic. We, however, have made a discovery, of which we are rather proud—viz., that the student can by no means live in the paradise of pothouses he is fashionably supposed to enjoy. Listen, Mr. Jones, while we tell you what the young man had to go through, who attended your Amelia in the measles, then go and pay the bill you ought to have settled long ago, and do not call his money lightly earned. The course lasts three years. The first (and partly the second) of these is employed in mastering scientific details. A great deal of chemistry is required; botany (just enough to swear by); a thorough practical knowledge of anatomy; and one or two equally formidable items. How all this is to be done without a great deal of good honest industry we don't know. People are not *born* anatomists. The student is supposed to be assisted by lectures. In the former scarcity of good books they might have been an aid: they are now (with the exception of practical demonstrations) a bugbear. From the nature of the case, lectures can be little better than diluted books, and the young men think they can get more by a quarter of an hour's reading than by an hour's listening. Moreover, we have been told by a teacher of twenty years' standing, himself deservedly one of the most eminent of London physicians, and beyond compare the most eloquent of London lecturers, "that he wished with all his heart all lectures were to cease but clinical." This we have reason to believe is the opinion of the most enlightened members of the profession. In consequence, as might be expected, the half-sleeping beauties in Water-lane not very long since issued an edict, requiring that the exact number attended should be endorsed on the schedule of every pupil. Never mind; before a hundred years have expired, the appointed man will break through the hedge, and do what Judge Crampton tried to effect for Kirwan—bring them to a sense of their "degraded and dreadful situation."

We think that the efficacy of medical education for mental training has been much underrated. Let us see what is required to insure moderate success:—Much patience and perseverance—great acuteness of observation—accuracy that must be like Caesar's wife, beyond suspicion—a very retentive memory—and as much tact as is required by a cross-examining barrister. Pure Baconian induction must be the law of study—than which (the transcendentalists may say what they like) there can be no better training for the mind. If a man is a genius, it serves as a valuable corrective to his impetuosity: if he is a dolt, it is by far the safest method of training his limited faculties.

Having now the greater part of his book-work at his fingers' ends, the student is prepared to enter on the practice of medicine. For this there "is ample room and verge enough," amid many hundred cases of all kinds and degrees of intensity. He has every reasonable facility for personal investigation. He may himself interrogate and examine the patient, form his own estimate of the disease, and project his own plan of treatment: he may then accompany the surgeon or physician in his rounds—ask any questions—have any difficulties removed. The disciples of Pythagoras were constrained to unbroken silence: here the case is very different. The feeling is entirely republican. To judge from our own observation, the oldest professor will tender an explanation or refute an argument with unruffled amenity—and even acknowledge himself in error without a sign of discomposure.

The effect of this mutual kind feeling is highly favourable; and where respect is not extorted for position, it is cheerfully conceded to ability. Lest the system above detailed should not be sufficiently organized, there is in force an admirable plan. Every surgeon has attached to him three dressers; every physician three clinical clerks, who really discharge all the practical duties, and who are personally responsible for the patients during the absence of their superiors. Of every case a daily record is kept in an official book, which is read by the bed side. Thus many of these young men have under their immediate daily inspection more cases than will fall to their lot in practice during five years of semi-starvation. And if ever there should arise among them one with the pencil of a Thackeray, he will publish a work, called *Notes from a Hand-Book*, whose fame will fill the country. One amusing trait casually attracted our notice. A poor man left his home in ruddy and vigorous health. He met with an accident which placed him beyond the hope of recovery. His wife was sent for, and showed the tenderest and most touching sorrow. However, before remaining with him, she expressed a desire to leave for a short time. On her return she had contrived an unprecedented mode of displaying her conjugal emotion. She had mounted the daintiest conceivable widow's cap! And in it she actually nursed her husband up to the period of his decease. Not every man has the opportunity of seeing how weeds become the wife of his bosom. It must have been a delicious sensation, to feel that the last glimmer of earthly light which flickered over him as he sank into the valley of the shadow of death, was reflected from the premature "trappings" of his bereaved helpmate. We have digressed; let us return.

Our student, then, is now prepared—we beg pardon, there is yet one thing to be done; having learnt his profession, he has to earn the crotchets of his examiners. Most of these worthies cultivate a pet monomania, which if he neglects to be to him! Consequently, he has to deliver himself of these with unperturbed decorum, though he probably believes them to be what Sydney Smith would call, "the full bloom of imbecility." At length, then, he enters the world, dubbed M.R.C.S., L.A.C., and forthwith embarks in his profession—we rejoice to say he does so with far better chance of success than his father. Fifty years ago the medical profession seemed inexhaustibly prolific; as a natural consequence it was soon glutted. The ingenious were driven to start various opathies and isms, the less inventive, or more honest, starved. This uninviting prospect, and the impulse given to engineering by the railroads, prevented any great accession of young members, and when the present race of practitioners pass away there will be abundant opportunities for those who are rising to fill their places. Moreover, a fine field has recently been opened in Australia, of which many will avail themselves. In the course of a single morning there were no less than four applications at one of the hospitals for surgeons, to take charge of outward bound vessels. We will conclude with a hint on this subject which may prove useful. A young man, with neither interest or property, was desirous of settling in London. How was he to manage? He rented two feet and a half by one of a handsome street-door in an eligible locality, near Brompton, and immediately set sail. On his return, he found he had not been sought by a single patient. Without hesitation he took a second voyage; on his return this time he was told there had been one inquiry. He took the hint and remained at his post. He is now doing well. V.

SUICIDE IN THE ARMY.

WE have received a very painful account of a recent tragical occurrence in a distinguished Cavalry regiment. Our informant states that "in the First Regiment of Dragoon Guards, a respectable young man, an engineer by trade, and a native of Glasgow," shot himself through the heart with his carbine, on the morning of the 17th instant, in his barrack-room. An inquest was held on his body the same afternoon, and a verdict of *felix de se* returned. The consequence of which was that the body of the unfortunate young man was thrown "into a hole of the ditch in the grave-yard at Newbridge, after being dissected by the doctor." Our correspondent, who addresses us under feelings of deep indignation, asserts that the unhappy deceased was driven to suicide by the cruelty he had experienced in the regiment; and that tormented and distracted by a life of misery and constant punishment, he had taken refuge in this final act of despair. We are in no position to vouch for these facts, but we trust they will at least receive the immediate and strict investigation of the authorities at the Horse Guards.

TRUE SLAVES.—We are obstinate creatures, resisting friendly compulsion, submitting to hostile tyranny.—From *Goethe's Opinions*.



Open Council.

[IN THIS DEPARTMENT, AS ALL OPINIONS, HOWEVER EXTREME ARE ALLOWED AN EXPRESSION, THE EDITOR NECESSARILY HOLDS HIMSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR NONE.]

There is no learned man but will confess he hath much profited by reading controversies, his senses awakened, and his judgment sharpened. If, then, it be profitable for him to read, why should it not, at least, be tolerable for his adversary to write.—MILTON.

SMYTH v. SMYTH AND OTHERS.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—Being a "constant reader," and a sincere admirer of much that is excellent in your paper, I deeply regret the observations you have made on the conduct of Mr. Bovill and his associates, at the late "Smyth" case at Gloucester.

It appears to me that you have not sufficiently distinguished between "Sir Richard Smyth," plaintiff in the cause, represented by himself and his friends (among whom I may mention Mr. Cayley Shadwell, and other gentlemen of reputation) as an injured man seeking for a restoration to his undoubted rights—under which guise he was presented to the notice of his counsel—and the self-convicted forger and perjurer shrinking from the piercing eye of Sir Frederick Thesiger, as he levelled at him the last overwhelming questions, which he found himself unable to answer.

Then when, to the astonishment of his counsel and, we would believe, of his solicitor, they found that the story they relied on was a tissue of falsehood, having been retained to conduct an action *in nisi prius*, and not to defend a forger and a perjurer, they threw up their briefs.

I regret too, permit me to say, to observe in your article the expression, "a weary judge." It seems to imply that the judge was anxious to bring the case to a conclusion.

I had an opportunity of closely observing the judge through the cause, and never did I see such unwearied assiduity in taking the notes with extreme exactness, which often had to be tested, owing to the repeated contradiction of his own previous statements by the plaintiff.

The extreme courtesy of manner with which Mr. Justice Coleridge addresses all equally, was preserved to the last moment of the trial; and even when, I feel morally certain, he could have no further doubt of the plaintiff's falsehood and guilt, he frequently excused his irritability and impertinence to the examining counsel, and spoke to him so gently and kindly that, it appeared to me, the prisoner seemed to rely on his protection, even after his crimes were evident to the whole court.

Such inflexible love of justice, tempered with the utmost suavity of manner, is, I imagine, rare, even on the English bench. Long may Mr. Justice Coleridge adorn it.

Sir Frederick Thesiger's activity and zeal were only equalled by the rapidity with which he saw every turn of the witness's mind, and traced every one of his subtleties. When the exposure was complete, he appeared almost overcome by his feelings, and is said to have exclaimed, "Tawell again, by Heaven!"

Mr. Catlin will not again deride "country attorneys," after this specimen of the acuteness and energy of Messrs. Palmer and Wansey. But perhaps, above all, the youthful defendant is most indebted to his uncle, Mr. Arthur Way, the receiver of the estates, who, with the most untiring prodigality of personal exertion, traced out the movements of the plaintiff in Ireland and elsewhere; and, with the assistance of the celebrated "Field," the "Inspector Bucket" of *Bleak House*, made the discoveries which led to the crushing weight of evidence under which the *soi-disant* "Sir Richard," losing all his impudence and self-possession, shrank, cowed, into the corner of the witness box, all his villainy exposed; nor is it probable that Richard will ever be "himself again," as his next appearance will be as "Thomas William Provis," the ex-convict of Ilchester gaol.

A word more, as to Mr. Bovill and his associates. I assure you it was the opinion of all, that if there was any indiscretion on their part, it was in *exceeding*, and not shirking, their duty to their client.

The forgery of the document, on the validity of which they principally rested their case, was sufficiently proved to satisfy the most earnest partisan of the plaintiff, on the second day; and had they been desirous of avoiding their duty, or perhaps, had they been of longer standing at the Bar, they might then, without any injustice to their client, have resigned his cause.

I must explain, that I have not the least personal knowledge of Mr. Bovill, or of either of the gentlemen associated with him, and that I was deeply interested in the exposure of his client's infamy; but I did see and feel the painful position in which Mr. Bovill, one who has already raised himself to a position scarcely inferior to any in his profession, was placed; and I respected the chivalrous and honourable manner in which he persevered for his client, till perseverance became impossible, unless the counsel was to become the accomplice of the declared criminal.

Pardon my trespassing at this length on your columns. I know your love of fairness to all; and therefore subscribe myself—by the somewhat hackneyed title,
A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

A COUPLE OF RECTIFICATIONS.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—In the *Leader* which has just appeared is this portion of a paragraph concerning the pattern drawers and block cutters of Paisley:—"They wish to limit the apprentices, and to insist on getting in the slack season an equal share of work with that given to the journeymen."

Now, this word "journeymen" cannot be the right one, as thus applied, and must have either slipped out unwatched from the pen, or from under the fingers of the compositor, for as it is, the fact is wholly changed; the object of these Paisley journeymen being, that while no more than three apprentices shall be allowed to every five journeymen, so, again, it is their aim not to let the apprentices get all the work in the slack season, but that, as the saying is, there shall be "share and share alike"—no very unfair regulation, as I should conceive; and especially as a block-cutter with whom I am well acquainted has made known to me such illustration of the *over* apprenticeship in this trade as well warrants such an opinion.

The second correction concerns what is said of the dock labourers of London, whose "strike is ended without any advantage, their riotous conduct deserving the failure."

A statement of this wholesale character looks ugly in print, but as I am perfectly aware in what manner it must have originated (from a much *overdone* report which appeared in a certain daily journal, the *Advertiser*), so am I anxious that some contradiction should be given to the same, and especially in the *Leader*, whose evident good feeling in the cause of the poor worker is ever present, more or less, in its columns. True, there were riots, or rather assaults, committed towards the conclusion of this strike—several on the Tuesday evening in the neighbourhood of the West India Docks, but on the whole the conduct of these men proved much better than might have been anticipated at such a juncture from such a class; for generally, and under circumstances of an unusually trying nature, they bore themselves most quietly; indeed so much so, that I heard myself some of the police authorities speak to this fact in a very complimentary manner, while I knew from my own knowledge that the compliment was deserved, having been present at most of their meetings, which they held in Bonner's-fields, near Victoria-park.

As, therefore, I do not consider that the bad deeds of a few should be taken as a justification for punishment to fall on the majority in any of these social struggles, so do I hope that you will permit the appearance of this rectification in your columns; and I beg also to apprise you that it is the intention of the writer of this note to put together the whole case of these really severely treated dock labourers, when I am sure it will no longer be thought that they *deserved to fail*, but rather to have *triumphed*. J. D. D.

Aug. 15, 1853.

[The first correction makes clear what our printer's error confused. That the Paisley print-cutters seek what is unfair—namely, dictate to their masters the amount of work to be given to them and to the "apprentices," (which word should have been the last in the sentence, instead of "journeymen.") 2. The dock-labourers, as a body, must be judged by the conduct of the most prominent of them. We see two facts: "riot" and "failure;" both are faults. All failures are not faults; but in the present condition of industry the men who deserve success generally command it.—Ed.]

Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review*.

In the dearth of any news or gossip this week, we turn to France, in the hope of gleaming something of interest there. We find nothing but a small volume by STENDHAL, who established for himself in Parisian society, a reputation for wit which his published works have never borne out. Quite recently his name has been rather frequently before the public, and this, with its old reputation, made us curious to read the republication of his work, *De l'Amour*. Love is a subject upon which an infinity of nonsense has been written; but yet, such is its irresistible charm, that the infinity of nonsense may still be read without much ennui. STENDHAL's book is not deep, nor is it subtle; does not show a very generous nature in the writer, nor a delicate appreciation of the subject. It is not written by a man who has loved; yet there are some amusing anecdotes, and some traits d'esprit. Here is one, which has subtle truth: *On se dit, "j'ai manqué d'esprit, j'ai manqué de courage," mais l'on n'a du courage envers ce qu'on aime qu'en l'aimant moins.* Here is another: *"Souvent un homme d'esprit, en faisant la cour à une femme, n'a fait que la faire penser à l'amour et attendre son âme. Elle reçoit bien cet homme d'esprit qui lui donne ce plaisir. Il prend des espérances. Un beau jour cette femme rencontre l'homme qui lui fait sentir ce que l'autre a décrit."*

It may be worth passing mention, that the energetic efforts of Mr. F. O. WARD to indoctrinate the continent with the principles of sanitary reform, and the virtues of the "Bright Water-jug," have at last obtained for him a hearing in Paris, as we see by a notice of his pamphlets in the feuilleton of *La Presse*. Truly does the writer say of Mr. WARD, that "he is of that class of men, almost unknown in France, who agitate reforms which are simply useful with the same passion formerly devoted to religious and political reforms."

The use of the word "party" has been frequently ludicrous enough to procure its banishment, but nothing we have met with surpasses the following, sent us by a correspondent:—

The preacher—a man with leathern lungs, stout, black hair, and coarse whiskers—rolled out every word with an emphasis quite painful. After speaking of a universal want in man of a medium to interpose between the offended Majesty of Heaven and himself, he said, suddenly, "The position of man forms itself after this fashion, to me: there," pointing to the "body" of the chapel, *a great gulph yawns*, (tremendously emphatic, and pause for effect.) "Who is to bridge it over? Who can throw an arch over? Who is to lay 'the sure foundation?' &c. &c.; who is to put in the key-stone?" &c. &c. "Man cannot, angels cannot, arch-angels cannot, devils cannot, &c. &c. Then there remains but man and God; and, as we have before shown that man is incompetent to this tremendous task, there remains but this conclusion, that, if it is to be done at all, it must be done by the other—"PARTY!"

AN AUTOLYCUS IN LITERATURE.

Sketches and Characters, or the Natural History of the Human Intellects. By James William Whitecross. Saunders and Otley.

MR. JAMES WILLIAM WHITECROSS has undertaken a theme which "fitly to rehearse" might task the highest powers operating on a most extensive basis of observation and culture. He has given us an alarming history of his preparatory studies:—

"Having to survey the whole range of mental excellences and deficiencies, from stupidity up to the highest class of human intelligences, I was soon aware that it was next to impossible to confine my range within the small circle of observations upon my own intellect; however, as a necessary outset of my inquiry, I began with observing my own qualities and deficiencies; and this was the first step in my career. Next I extended my observations to those with whom I had daily intercourse, and whose moral as well as intellectual qualities and deficiencies I could read with accuracy, and compare with observation upon my own mind; thus I went on with closely observing my chum, and soon extended my observations to all my school-fellows, and, as it generally happens, I began with remarking exclusively their faults and failings in morals, as well as their most striking intellectual deficiencies, being a confirmed 'hater of fools,' and having a precocious dislike of blockheads—or perhaps because the first fruits of observation upon men are most commonly found to issue in satire. This was, then, the second step of my investigations, which I entered into in early life. At the outset I had frequent occasions to note down a great many interesting—at least I thought them to be so—observations, but with time their number began to grow short, their stock did not correspond with my expectations, I was at a loss to find a general law—some clue to guide me; they seemed to me not to afford materials enough to build up a system with. However, the early habit of such observations was not without some profit, as it enabled me to frame many useful rules for developing my own abilities, and making up the deficiencies of some faculties of my mind."

The history in continuation sets forth how in Italy James William Whitecross carried this "investigation" through all the schools of painting—not to mention tremendous excursions in the realms of erudition (Xenophontes and Herodote, casually mentioned, giving one a lively sense thereof!)—all of which did not greatly impose on a reviewer accustomed to magnificent programmes and miserable performances. The small passage carelessly thrown in towards the close is worth bearing in mind:—

"I availed myself of sundry observations fit to be brought to bear upon the subject of my inquiry, that lie scattered in many philosophical as well as critical works, observations that dropped unconsciously from the pen of some distinguished

writers, who appear to be familiar with inquiries connected with the philosophy of the human mind."

He is like *Autolycus*, a "snapper-up of unconsidered trifles," and like *Autolycus* labours under no anxiety to name the owners.

Now it happens that the writer of this notice is one of the "distinguished writers" whom Mr. Whitecross has honoured by "conveyance" (of the Pistol kind), and speaking in our own name we beg distinctly to assert that the observations so far from "dropping unconsciously" from our pens were made in perfect consciousness and with deliberate intent; as indeed the reader may judge on learning that Mr. Whitecross has taken seven pages from one article, with nothing of his own, save an occasional adulteration of ignorance!

What may be the extent of Mr. Whitecross's appropriation of unconsidered trifles we cannot say, for we have not read his book, nor do we mean to read it. Our preliminary experience was unfortunate; and we stopped there. Taking up his volume and casually inspecting it, as is our wont, previous to a deliberate reading, the name of *Algazel* caught our attention. Except the article on *Algazzali* in the *Edinburgh Review* for April, 1847, we are not aware of any circumstantial account of that philosopher existing in the English language; and as we happen to be the writer of that article, the reader will understand the interest with which we sought what Mr. Whitecross had to say on the topic. By the strangest of coincidences Mr. Whitecross has selected from the work of *Algazel* the very passages we had selected, and omits those we omitted; nay more, while he, by implication, translates from the original Arabic, it turns out that his version is identical with ours, which was not from the Arabic, but from a translation by Herr Schmolders! In fact, Mr. Whitecross has shamelessly decked himself in borrowed feathers as if we were all safe to admire unsuspectingly his Arabic splendour. Mr. Whitecross is utterly ignorant of the subject, but he thinks by snapping up the observations of "distinguished writers" when they are "unconscious" of their value, he may make a presentable figure.

Turning backwards a few pages we light upon some "observations" touching female genius, in which the "distinguished writer" again recognizes himself—this time in sentences certainly not worth claiming or stealing—and claimed only to show Mr. Whitecross in his poverty. The way in which he has appropriated these tells more against him than anything we could say:—

WHITECROSS.

Edinburgh Review of Shirley, Jan. 7, 1850.

"But their inferiority in music is more striking and unaccountable, though it is cultivated with great eagerness. Often great as performers, they never excelled in composition; they have never been able to create the tumultuary harmonies of a Beethoven, nor have rivalled the moonlight tenderness of a Bellini."

Having achieved success in literature, especially in every department of fiction; they, however, never succeeded in humour: the lusty mirth and riotous humour of Shakespeare, Swift, Fielding, Dickens, or Thackeray, when compared with humorous touches of *Lady Mary Montague*, *Miss Ferriar*, *Miss Edgeworth*, *Miss Austin*, look like a quiet smile opposed to the inextinguishable laughter of the Homeric gods."

"It is in music the inferiority of women is most marked and unaccountable. . . . They have been often great indeed as performers. . . . yet in musical composition they are absolutely without rank. We can understand their not creating the stormy grandeur and tumultuary harmonies, the gloom and the enchanting loveliness of a Beethoven; since to that height women have never attained in any art; but why no one among them should yet have rivalled the moonlight tenderness and plaintive delicacy of a Bellini is a mystery to us. . . . It is curious too that women have achieved success in every department of fiction but that of humour. They deal no doubt in shy humorous touches often enough; but the broad provinces of that great domain are almost uninvaded by them. Compare *Miss Austin*, *Miss Ferriar*, and *Miss Edgeworth*, with the lusty mirth and riotous humour of Shakespeare, Rabelais, Butler, Swift, Fielding, Smollet, or Dickens and Thackeray. It is like comparing a quiet smile with the 'inextinguishable' laughter of the Homeric gods."

Surely it was quite unnecessary that one should read more of a work in which a cursory turning over the leaves detected such an *Autolycus* of authorship. There is an attempt to make the foregoing passage original by means of transpositions and omissions, which forbids our supposing its "conveyance" due to carelessness. The rest of the book is constructed on similar principles.

THE DEVELOPMENT HYPOTHESIS OF THE "VESTIGES."

Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation. Tenth Edition. With extensive Additions and Emendations, and Illustrated by numerous Engravings on Wood. J. Churchill.

[SECOND ARTICLE.]

BEFORE proceeding to consider the treatment the Development Hypothesis receives in the *Vestiges*, it will be well briefly to indicate the peculiarities of this new edition, which varies very considerably from the early editions, both in form and doctrine. It is much enlarged, has many new facts and illustrations, has had the benefit of critical supervision from a distinguished physiologist, who adds a few notes of his own, not however very important; while in the form of appendix, there are seventy pages of citation from the works of authorities on the various sciences, all tending to show the countenance given by authority to the separate positions. Besides these, the book is well illustrated by woodcuts; they are not so frequently diagrams as we could have wished. Of the changes the doctrine receives we shall have to speak hereafter. Let us, however, note one not pleasing peculiarity, namely, the timid profusion with which the terms "Providence" and "the Almighty" are apologetically brought forward, as if in meek intercession with incensed Orthodoxy. We said in our last that a pious spirit animated the book;

our allusion was not to such passages, for we consider them as the reverse of pious, being what Emerson energetically calls, "a mush of concession" to Orthodoxy. It seems as if the outcry raised against the author, while not convincing him that his book was irreligious, had frightened him into deference for a religion not his own. Hence, if we are right, the increased and positively unpleasant recurrence of these semblances of orthodoxy. The author should have boldly taken his stand upon his own convictions, trusting to their truth for victory—to their sincerity for respect.

In the course of our review, we shall endeavour to indicate the effect which this timidity has had in leading him still further away from the true conception of the Development Hypothesis, bringing into greater prominence the theologico-metaphysical error with which he started. At present we will confine ourselves to his statement of the hypothesis.

It is unnecessary to go *seriatim* through the chapters of so well-known a book; enough if we bring together certain passages, giving an exposition of his doctrine. Having sketched the Development Hypothesis, as illustrated in Astronomy and Geology, he comes to the consideration of the origin of living beings:—

"The idea has several times arisen, that some natural course was observed in the production of organic things, and this even before we were permitted to attain clear conclusions regarding inorganic nature. It was always set quickly aside, as unworthy of serious consideration. The case is different now, when we had admitted law in the whole domain of the inorganic. There are even some considerations on the very threshold of the question, which appear to throw the balance of likelihood strongly on the side of natural causes, however difficult it may be to say what these causes were. The production of the organic world is, we see, mixed up with the production of the physical. It is mixed in the sense of actual connexion and dependence, and it is mixed in regard to time, for the one class of phenomena commenced, whenever the other had arrived at a point which favoured or admitted of it; life, as it were, *pressed in* as soon as there were suitable conditions, and, once it had commenced, the two classes of phenomena went on, hand in hand, together. It is surely very unlikely, *a priori*, that in two classes of phenomena, to all appearance perfectly co-ordinate, and for certain intimately connected, there should have been two *totally distinct modes of the exercise of the divine power*. Were such the case, it would form a most extraordinary, and what to philosophic consideration ought to be a most startling exception, from that which we otherwise observe of the character of the divine procedure in the universe. Further, let us consider the comparative character of the two classes of phenomena, for comparison may of course be legitimate until the natural system is admitted. The absurdities into which we should thus be led must strike every reflecting mind. The Eternal Sovereign arranges a solar or an astral system, by dispositions imparted *primordially to matter*; he causes, by the same majestic means, vast oceans to form and continents to rise, and all the grand meteoric agencies to proceed in ceaseless alternation, so as to fit the earth for a residence of organic beings. But when, in the course of these operations, fuci and corals are to be for the first time placed in those oceans, a change in his plan of administration is required. It is not easy to say what is presumed to be the mode of his operations. The ignorant believe the very hand of Deity to be at work. Amongst the learned, we hear of 'creative fiat,' 'interferences,' 'interpositions of the creative energy,' all of them very obscure phrases, apparently not susceptible of a scientific explanation, but all tending simply to this,—that the work was done in a marvellous way, and not in the way of nature. Let the contrast between the two propositions be well marked. According to the first, all is done by the continuous energy of the divine will,—a power which has no regard to great or small: according to the second, there is a procedure strictly resembling that of a human being in the management of his affairs. And not only on this one occasion, but all along the stretch of geological time, this special attention is needed whenever a new family of organisms is to be introduced: a new fiat for fishes, another for reptiles, a third for birds; nay, taking up the present views of geologists as to species, such an event as the commencement of a certain cephalopod, one with a few new nodulosity and corrugations upon its shell, would, on this theory, require the particular care of that same Almighty who willed at once the whole means by which INFINITY was replenished with its worlds!"

This passage sufficiently rescues the hypothesis from any charge of Atheism. In both theories it is the creative energy at work; the only question with which philosophy concerns itself being one of *process*. Of course novelty is to vulgar minds tantamount to infidelity.

"Precisely as, with respect to the motions of the heavenly bodies, the geocentric theory was that which the appearances first suggested, and therefore was first embraced by man. It took some time to introduce the heliocentric theory, even after it had been established by proof. So is there a force of prejudice to be overcome in this case, before any new hypothesis on the subject can expect to be fairly judged. It has even been said that to presume a creation of living beings as a series of natural events, is equivalent to superseding the whole doctrine of the divine authorship of organic nature. With such a notion infesting the mind, it must of course be almost hopeless that the question should be candidly entertained. There can, in reality, be no reason adduced for holding this as necessarily following from the idea of organic creation in the manner of law, or by a natural method, any more than from a similar view of inorganic creation. The whole aim of science from the beginning has been to ascertain law; one set of phenomena after another has been brought under this conception, without our ever feeling that God was less the adorable creator of his own world. It seems strange that a stand should appear necessary at this particular point in the march of science. Perhaps if our ordinary ideas respecting natural law were more just, the difficulty might be lessened. It cannot be sufficiently impressed that the whole idea relates only to the *mode* in which the Deity has been pleased to manifest his power in the external world. It leaves the absolute fact of his authorship of and supremacy over nature, precisely where it was; only telling us that, instead of dealing with the natural world as a human being traffics with his own affairs, adjusting each circumstance to a relation with other circumstances as they emerge, in the mode befitting his finite capacity, the Creator has originally conceived, and since sustained, arrangements fitted to serve in a general sufficiency for all contingencies; himself, of course, necessarily living in all such arrangements, as the only means by which they could be, even for a moment, upheld."

Considering the great unity of Nature—considering how all organic

forms resemble each other, both in the past and the present, we may well say with the author,—

"Can we be content to assume—for, after all, it is assumption—that a series of miraculous creations was *invariably to be in the manner of a piecing on and blending from one to another*, when we have the alternative of presuming (grant it were to be left to presumption alone) that these connexions are only memorials of a natural law presiding over the development of the whole organic creation, and making it one and not many things? We can only wonder that a man learned in the subject can see such a difficulty as he has here stated, and find it more easily passed over than the bare fact that certain mammalia have not changed for three thousand years,—for such is the only difficulty he states on the other side.

"It must further be recollected, that we are not only to account for the origination of organic being upon this little planet, third of a series which is but one of hundreds of thousands of series, the whole of which again form but one portion of an apparently infinite globe-peopled space, where all seems analogous. We have to suppose, that every one of these numberless globes is either a theatre of organic being, or in the way of becoming so. This is a conclusion which every addition to our knowledge makes only the more irresistible. Is it conceivable, as a fitting mode of exercise for creative intelligence, that it should be constantly paying a special attention to the creation of species, as they may be required in each situation throughout those worlds at particular times? Is such an idea accordant with our general conception of the dignity, not to speak of the power, of the Great Author? Yet such is the notion which we must form, if we adhere to the doctrine of special exercise."

Elsewhere the author thus, in one decisive passage, expounds his doctrine:—

"In physiology, particularly, a phenomenon of slow and gradual movement must ever have an advantage over one which consists in a great and sudden effect, because all the observable processes in physiology are of the former character. Supposing that the reproduction of living beings—say, for example, trees—were, from the invisibility of the seed, amongst the unsolved problems of science—suppose that, every part of the process being inscrutable prior to the appearance of the young plant above the soil, it were assumed and held forth, that plants were produced all at once, whether by natural or non-natural forces, would it not be felt as a great relief from the unsatisfactory state in which this explanation would leave us, if a Schleiden or a Brown were at length to announce that he had detected the process of germination, a process of slow and gradual steps, each one leading on to another? Would not even a well-supported hypothesis as to the deposition of seed, the penetration of sap, the expansion and bursting of the germ, and the sprouting forth of the stalk, be greatly preferable to remaining under some hazy, unsupported notion as to a miracle being required for every individual plant? It is, then, as, in addition to all special evidences in its favour, the simplest explanation—as an explanation involving slow and gradual movement, such as we usually see in nature—as an explanation appealing to and allying itself with science, instead of resting on a dogmatic assumption of ignorance, that I bring forward on this momentous occasion the principle of PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT.

"The proposition determined on after much consideration is, that the several series of animated beings, from the simplest and oldest up to the highest and most recent, are, under the providence of God, the results, *first*, of an *impulse* which has been imparted to the forms of life, advancing them, *in definite times*, by *generation*, through grades of organization terminating in the highest dicotyledons and vertebrata, these grades being few in number, and generally marked by intervals of organic character which we find to be a practical difficulty in ascertaining affinities; *second*, of another impulse connected with the vital forces, tending in the course of generations, to modify organic structures in accordance with external circumstances, as food, the nature of the habitat and the meteoric agencies, these being the 'adaptations' of the natural theologian. We may contemplate these phenomena *as ordained to take place in every situation*, and at every time, where and when the requisite materials and conditions are presented—in other words as well as in this—in any geographical area of this globe which may at any time arise—observing only the variations due to difference of materials and of conditions."

We have italicized certain phrases in this extract, desiring to call the reader's particular attention to them, for therein lies the primary error of the author's doctrine, to which we shall hereafter recur.

The opponents of the Development Hypothesis always lay great stress on the objection, that we have no evidence of any transition having taken place. There is no recorded fact of a fish having been developed into a reptile, and so on. On this the author remarks:—

"With regard to grade, it must be admitted at once that, in Nature's government, there is no observable appearance of such promotions. But it may be asked, if, supposing such events to be within the scope of nature, we are necessarily to expect to see them take place, or even to hear of them having been recorded? To settle this question, let us first inquire into the proportion of the number of these grades to the space of time believed to be represented in the fossiliferous series of rocks. Mr. Lyell tells us that the space between our sun and some of the remote star-clusters, of which the distance to Sirius (not less than nineteen millions of millions of miles) is but a fraction, may no more than compare with the space of time which has probably elapsed since the origin of the coralline limestone over which the Niagara is precipitated at the Falls. Now, the number of grades of what may be called the first degree (transitions from class to class) passed through by the vertebrata since their origin in the early rocks is, at the utmost, *three*. Such a leap in organic progress has, therefore, only taken place *once in many millions of millions of years*. If such be the case, all chance of such grade transitions being witnessed within the four thousand years of historical humanity becomes so attenuated as scarcely to have an existence."

Elsewhere,—

"We see this persistency, and think it fixed, exactly as men have hitherto seen the solar position in the universe. We advance among the stars at the rate of two millions of millions of miles a year; but astronomers tell us that it would take ninety millions of years to enable us to pass through the whole, even at this rapid rate. Well, therefore, might the unassisted eye and unexamining intellect presume the place of the solar system to be fixed, for it is evident that no human tradition could record changes indicating the translation. Yet do we pass on to Hercules, although forty centuries failed to remark the circumstance. So may specific dis-

functions in the higher animals have been changed in the course of the vast periods which geology shows to have elapsed since the commencement of organization upon earth, although, during that inappreciable segment of the great cycle which has passed since man woke to the mysteries of nature, no single transition of the kind might have been observed. The whole case reminds us greatly of the objection which stood against the earth's motion from the days of Aristarchus downwards, that there ought in that case to be an observable parallax. As there was no observed parallax, because the earth's orbit is an insignificant space in comparison with the distance of the stars, so is our observation of animal changes insufficient to show transitions of species in the higher grades of the kingdom, because it is a mere span in comparison with the vast ages actually concerned in the phenomena."

We close these extracts with the following:—

"A human fetus is often left with one of the most important parts of its frame imperfectly developed; the heart, for instance, goes no further than the three-chambered form, so that it is the heart of a reptile. There are even instances of this organ being left in the two-chambered or fish-form. Here we have apparently a realization of the converse of advance of grade, so far, at least, as one organ is concerned. Seeing a complete specific retrogression in one point, how easy it is to suppose a simply natural process, reversing the phenomenon, and making a fish mother develop a reptile heart, or a reptile mother develop a mammal one. It is no great boldness to surmise that a superadequacy of force in the measure of the under-adequacy (and the one thing seems as natural an occurrence as the other) would suffice in a natatorial bird to give it as a progeny the ornithorhynchus, or

might give the progeny of an ornithorhynchus the mouth and feet of a true mammalian, and thus complete at two stages a passage from one class to another.

"Perhaps, with the bulk of men, even those devoted to science, the great difficulty is, after all, in conceiving the particulars of such a process as would be required to advance a fish into a reptile. And yet no difficulty could well be less substantial, seeing that the metamorphosis of the tadpole into the frog—a phenomenon presented to our observation in countless instances every spring—is, in part at least, as thoroughly a transmutation of the fish organization into the reptile, as the supposable change of saurid fishes into saurian reptiles could ever be. It is different, as being only a process in ordinary generation; but it realizes, as far as the necessary organic changes are concerned, the hypothetical view of an advance of one grade of animal forms into another. There is another fact connected with the reproduction of the batrachian order of reptiles, that, when the young are enclosed in a dark box sunk in a river, with holes through which the water may flow, the animals grow, but never undergo their destined change: they become gigantic tadpoles, and the reptile characters are not developed. Here the progeny of a reptile literally becomes a fish, and transition of species is thoroughly realized, although in retrogression. And this is an instance in which the whole animal is concerned. Now surely no one will deny that that which we see nature *undo* she is able to *do*, and might be seen *doing*, if the proper occasion were to occur, or were the requisite attendant conditions realized."

In our next we shall attempt some appreciation of this hypothesis, both in its validity and its imperfections.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.

THE mortality of London has exhibited little variation during the last four weeks. In the week that ended on Saturday the number of deaths registered was 984. In comparing the results of the last two weeks as regards fatal diseases it will be seen that while tubercular diseases and diseases of the heart continue of the same amount, and diseases of the nervous system have declined from 119 to 89, those of the respiratory organs from 77 to 77, the epidemic class has risen from 279 to 320.

Typhus, which rose in the two weeks from 42 to 60, has partly contributed to the increase of the last-mentioned class, but the principal cause is diarrhoea, which continues to grow in activity. This complaint, which numbered in four previous weeks 54, 73, 81, 110 cases, rose last week to 139; and cholera, registered under various designations—"English," "infantile," and in one instance "Asiatic"—exhibits a still more rapid augmentation, for in the preceding week the number was only 4, last week it was 19. Two or three of these 19 cases appear to have been of violent character and short duration; 16 occurred to children, nearly all very young, and 3 to persons of advanced years.

Last week the births of 709 boys and 752 girls, in all 1461 children, were registered in London. The average number in eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845-52 was 1351.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 30.072 in. The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.08 in. at the beginning of the week to 30.03 in. by 10h. A.M. on the 7th; increased to 30.18 in. by 9h. A.M. on the 10th; and decreased to 29.97 in. by the end of the week. The variations of reading during the week have been unusually small. The mean temperature of the week was 61.2 degs., which is slightly below the average of the same week in 38 years. The mean difference between the dew-point temperature and air temperature was 8.6 degs. The wind blew for the most part from the north-east.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th of June, at St. Paul's College, Victoria, Hong-kong, the wife of the Bishop of Victoria: a son.
On the 15th of August, at 3, Upper Brook-street, the Lady Frances Lloyd: a son.
On the 13th, at 9, Princes-terrace, the Lady Clarence Paget: a son.
On the 15th, the wife of John Fraser, Esq., 38, Portman-square: a son.
On the 15th, at Sketton-hall, the Lady Burghley: a daughter.
On the 15th, at Radgate Rectory, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. George Phillimore: a son.
On the 17th, the wife of Christopher Rawson, Esq., the Hurst, Walton-on-Thames: a son.
On the 18th, at No. 13, Loundes-square, the Lady Mary Egerton: a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th of August, the Lady Olivia Tylour, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Headfort, to the Rev. Frederick Fitz-Patrick, only son of the Rev. Frederick Fitz-Patrick, rector of Ballisborough.
On the 10th, at St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, Charles Arthur Aymer, Esq., to the Hon. Sophia Mackay, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord and Lady Reay.
On the 11th, at Holywell, Robert Stopford, Esq., youngest son of the late Hon. Richard Bruce Stopford, canon of Windsor, and rector of Barton Seagrave, to Matilda Caroline, second daughter of the late General Birch Reynardson, of Holywell-hall, Lincolnshire.
On the 13th, at the parish church of Inch, Maziere John Brady, Esq., second son of the Right Hon. Maziere Brady, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Longfield, of Castle Mary, Cloyne.
On the 13th, at St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, John Moors-head, Esq., of South-hill, Callington, in the county of Cornwall, to Mary, the youngest daughter of the late Thomas Ball, Esq., of Albion-road, villa, Stoke Newington.
On the 13th, at St. Giles's, Reading, Commander J. A. L. Wharton, of H.M.S. *S. Plumper*, to Matilda, sixth daughter of the late Captain James Gomm, R.N., and niece of Sir W. M. Gomm, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.
On the 16th, at Tasburgh, in Norfolk, Francis G. Foster, Esq., son of Sir William Foster, Bart., of Thorpe, near Norwich, to Lucy, daughter of William Gwyn, Esq., of Tasburgh-lodge.
On the 16th, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Charles W. Bonham, Esq., Commander R.N., youngest son of the late Henry Bonham, Esq., M.P., to Isabella Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Hales, K.H., and granddaughter of Sir Robert Campbell, Bart.

On the 17th, at St. George's Church, Tiverton, the Rev. H. G. Nicholls, incumbent of Holy Trinity, Forest of Dean, only son of Sir George Nicholls, K.C.B., of 17, Hyde-park-street, London, to Caroline Maria Nicholls, youngest daughter of S. Nicholls, Esq., of Ashley-court, Tiverton.
On the 18th, at St. George's, Hanover-square, James Talbot Stanley, Esq., of Lattford, Somersetshire, grandson of the late Sir Edmund Stanley, to Frances Susanna Caroline, fourth daughter of Charles Douglas Halford, Esq., of Grosvenor-square, and of West-lodge, Suffolk.

DEATHS.

On the 15th of July, at Madeira, George Grote Mill, Esq., fourth son of the late James Mill, Esq., historian of British India.
On the 26th, at Constantinople, of remittent fever, George Rhodes Wolrige, Esq., Commander of H.M. steam sloop *Inflexible*, deeply lamented.
On the 12th of August, at Gumley Rectory, Leicestershire, the Rev. Frederick Apthorp, rector of Gumley, and Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.
On the 12th, at the residence of her daughter, Woodstock, Oxfordshire, Anne, relict of the late Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, Hants, R.I.P.
On the 13th, at his residence, in Westbourne-place, Lieutenant Colonel Verner, in the eightieth year of his age.
On the 14th, Sir Frederick Hamilton, Bart., of Sylverton-hill, county of Lanark, N.B., aged seventy-six.
On the 14th, in Upper Brook-street, Reginald Dalrymple, the infant son of the Hon. Colonel and Lady Sarah Lindsay.
On the 15th, at Kirby, in the Isle of Mann, Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of Charles Richard Ogden, Esq., Her Majesty's Attorney-General for that island.
On the 17th, at 22, Somerset-street, Charlotte Sophia, widow of the late Sir William Parsons, in her ninety-third year.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Friday Evening, August 19, 1853.

NOTWITHSTANDING the still unsettled state of affairs with Russia and Turkey, the general impression of a peaceful arrangement has maintained, in many cases, the improved prices of last week; in others much fluctuation has been noticed. London and North-Western Stock has fallen as low as 11½ to 11½ ex.d., and Great-Western Stock to 87½ to 88½.
Consols have been done 97½ to 98, for account, and, on Thursday, reached 98½, opening, on Friday, at 98½, for account, the low price, in the earlier part of the week, being caused by a fear that the Bank would increase the rate of interest.

French shares have attained great prices during the week. Paris and Strasbourg, on Wednesday, were quoted at 41 to 42, and business was done at those and higher prices, but experiencing an immediate decline, and leaving off the same day at 41½. Paris and Lyons, on the same day, were quoted 19½ premium.

Some of the gold-mining shares have touched better prices; amongst others, Aqua Fria-Nouveau Monde. Many of the New Linars lead-mining shares have been bought, during the week, at from ¼ to ½ premium. Metcalf's are still on their downward journey. The coming call upon the Upper India Railway shares has caused a great depreciation in their price, and they have been purchased at 7-16.

Consols closed yesterday (Friday) 98½, for account. Lancashire and Yorkshire, 75½ to 76; London and Brighton, 102, 103; London and North-Western, 112 to 112½ ex.d.; Great Western, 88½ to 89; York and North, 58½ to 59½; Paris and Lyons, 18½ to 19 premium; Paris and Strasbourg, 40½, 40½; S. E. France, ¼ to ½ premium; Northerns, 35½, 36½.

CORN MARKET.

Mark Lane Friday, August 19, 1853.

Wheat is 1s. to 2s., and oats 6d. to 1s. dearer, than Monday, with a considerable demand from France, for the former. Barley and beans remain as before noted.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(CLOSING PRICES.)

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock	227½	228½	228½	227½	228	.....
3 per Cent. Red.	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	.....
3 per Cent. Con. Ans. ..	98½	97½	97½	97½	97½	.....
Consols for Account....	98½	97½	97½	97½	97½	.....
3½ per Cent. An.	101½	101½	101	101½	101½	.....
New 5 per Cent. ....	.....	.....	515-16	6	515-16	.....
Long Ans., 1860	257	259	257½	257½	257	.....
India Stock	23	.....	15	12	.....	.....
Ditto Bonds, £1000 ..	17	.....	15	15	18	.....
Ditto, under £1000 ..	23	.....	15	15	18	.....
Ex. Bills, £1000	3 dis	par	1 dis	par	3 dis	.....
Ditto, £500	3 dis	par	1 dis	par	3 dis	.....
Ditto, Small	3 dis	par	1 dis	par	3 dis	.....

FOREIGN FUNDS.

(LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING.)

Brazilian Bonds	102½	Portuguese 4 per Cents. 49½
Brazilian New 4½ per Cts. 99		Portuguese 4 per Cents. 49½
Cuba 7 p. Cts. (Matanza)		ex all over-due coupons 41½
and Sabanailla Bonds....	102	Sardinian 5 per Cents. 97
Granada, ex Dec., 1849,		Spanish 3 p. Cts. New Def. 23½
coupon	24	Spanish Com. Certif. of
Granada Deferred	10½	Coupon not funded. 6½
Mexican 3 per Cents.	26½	Dutch 2½ per Cents. 65½
Peruvian 4½ per Cents.	84½	Dutch 4 per Cent. Certif. 99½

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

In consequence of the Repeal of the Advertisement Duty, the following REDUCED SCALE is now charged for Advertising in this Journal:—

Five Lines and under	£	s.	d.
Each additional Line	0	0	6
Half a Column	1	10	0
Whole Column	2	10	0

"LEADER" Newspaper,
7, Wellington Street, Strand.

* * * Advertisements reaching this Office on FRIDAY night will appear in ALL Editions.

THE SUMMARY OF THE SESSION, BY "THE STRANGER."

IS UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED TILL NEXT WEEK.

ZULU KAFIRS.—To meet the public wishes this remarkable Exhibition will be continued a few days longer, at the St. George's Gallery, Hyde-park-corner, Piccadilly, every Afternoon, at Half-past Three, and Evening, at Half-past Eight.

Admission, One Shilling. Description Books, 6d. each. Reserved stalls may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

AZTEC LILLIPUTIANS, AT THE MARIONETTE THEATRE, LOWTHER ARCADE, Strand.—Every Day and Evening. The immense crowds who daily visit these extraordinary beings cannot gain admission. The Guardians, in order to accommodate the Public, have altered the hours of Exhibition as follows:—Morning Exhibition, Eleven till One; Afternoon, Three till Five; Evening, Seven till Ten.

Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. The incredible number of 37,000 persons have seen and looked with wonder on the Aztecs during the last two weeks at the Marionette Theatre.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.—Consisting of more than 700 Models, is Now Open, at the PORTLAND GALLERY, Regent Street (opposite the Polytechnic), every day except Friday, for Gentlemen only, from Eleven till Five, and from Seven till Ten. On Fridays, however, the Morning Exhibition for Gentlemen will close at Two o'clock, when Ladies only will be admitted until Five o'clock. Explanations for Gentlemen by Dr. Leach, and for Ladies by Mrs. Leach.—Admission, One Shilling.

DIFFICULT TEXTS AND TEXTS MISUNDERSTOOD.

The Rev. WILLIAM FORSTER will deliver, To-morrow EVENING, (Aug. 21.) the Sixth of a Series of Twelve Discourses, at the Temporary Free Christian Church, Hawley-crescent, Camden-town. Phil. ii., 5-8. Subject—Jesus on Earth in the form of God, and in fashion as a Man—the Fact no Mystery; a real Condescension and a true Example.
On Sunday Evening, Aug. 23, the Seventh of the Series. Phil. vii., 9-11. Subject—The Exaltation of Christ—the Reward of Obedience, the Admiration of Men and the Glorification of God.

MILITARY OR OTHER EDUCATION.—A MARRIED GENTLEMAN who has been educated at Sandhurst, has passed a first-class examination, and has served in the Army at home and abroad, wishes to receive into his family, ONE or TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, to educate for College or the Army.

References given and required. Apply, by letter, to B. C. A., Eldon Chambers, Devereux Court, Temple, or Gothic House, Bromley Common, Kent.

TEA!
CULLINGHAM AND COMPANY.
 The advantages, both in quality and price, to be derived from purchasing at a first-class City House, must be too apparent to every one to need comment.

We are now selling	s. d.
The very best Black Tea	at 4 0 the pound.
Good sound Congou	3 0 "
Finest Pekoe ditto	3 8 "
Fine Gunpowder	4 0 "
Choice Coffee	1 0 "
Finest Homoeopathic Cocoa	1 0 "

This is the most pleasant and nutritious preparation of Cocoa. For the convenience of our numerous customers we retail the finest West India and Refined Sugars at market prices. All goods delivered by our own vans, free of charge, within eight miles of London. Parcels of Tea and Coffee, of the value of Two Pounds sterling, are sent, carriage free, to any part of England.

CULLINGHAM and Company,
 Tea-merchants and Dealers,
 27, SKINNER STREET, SNOW HILL, CITY.

THE TEA DUTY IS NOW REDUCED,
 and we are enabled to sell

Prime Congou Tea at	3s. 0d. per lb.
The best Congou Tea at	3s. 4d. "
Rich rare Souchong Tea at	3s. 8d. "
Good GREEN Tea at	3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. "
Prime GREEN Tea at	4s. 0d. "
And delicious Green Tea at	5s. 0d. "

We strongly recommend our friends to buy Tea at our present prices, as Teas are getting dearer. Those who purchase now will save money.

The best PLANTATION COFFEE is now 1s. per lb. The best Mocha 1s. 4d.

Teas, Coffees, and all other goods, sent carriage free, by our own vans and carts, if within eight miles; and Teas, Coffees, and Spices sent carriage free to any part of England, if to the value of 50s. or upwards, by

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY,
 Tea and Colonial Merchants,
 No. 8, King William Street, City, London.

SUPERIOR TO COFFEE, BUT LOWER IN PRICE.
FRENCH CHOCOLATE, 1s. per pound, or
 in packets, 6d., 3d., and 1d. each, a preparation from the choicest Cocos of the English markets, and manufactured by the most approved French method. Coffee is far inferior in nutritive qualities to Cocoa. And Chocolate, or properly prepared Cocoa, is now universally recommended by the Medical Profession, as more conducive to health than any other vegetable substance which enters into the human diet. The superiority of the above One Shilling French Chocolate, over raw and unprepared Cocos, may be judged of by the perfection attained in its manufacture, owing to which it may be used either as food or beverage.

PARIS CHOCOLATE COMPANY, distinguished by the Patronage of her Majesty the Queen, and the unanimous award of both "Council" and "Prize" Medals at the Great Exhibition of 1851. Manufacturers of Breakfast Chocolate, Bonbons, and French Syrups.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by the principal Grocers, Confectioners, and Druggists in the Kingdom. Chocolate Mills, Isleworth; Wholesale Depot, 35, Pudding Lane, City; West-end Agent, Mr. JOHN HATFIELD, 221, Regent Street.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS
 are not sold by any hosiers or drapers, and can therefore be obtained only at 38, POULTRY. Gentlemen in the country or abroad, ordering through their agents, are requested to observe on the interior of the collar-band the stamp—
 "FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, 38, POULTRY," without which none are genuine. They are made in two qualities—First quality, 40s. the half-dozen; second quality, 30s. the half-dozen. Gentlemen who are desirous of purchasing Shirts in the very best manner in which they can be made, are solicited to inspect these, the most unique and only perfect fitting Shirts. List of prices and instructions for measurement, post free, and patterns of the new coloured shirtings free on receipt of six stamps.

RICHARD FORD, 38, POULTRY, LONDON.

HEAL AND SON'S ILLUSTRATED
 CATALOGUE OF BEDSTEADS, sent free by post, contains designs and prices of upwards of ONE HUNDRED different Bedsteads; also of every description of Bedding, Blankets and Quilts. And their new warehouses contain an extensive assortment of Bed-room Furniture, Furniture Chintzes, Damasks, and Dimities, so as to render their Establishment complete for the general furnishing of Bedrooms.

Heal and Son, Bedstead and Bedding Manufacturers,
 196, Tottenham Court Road.

VARICOSE VEINS, &c.—HUXLEY'S
 SURGICAL ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c., are still recommended in all cases where a bandage would formerly have been applied. They are light, durable, and more economical than any article yet produced. SPIRAL STOCKINGS at a great reduction in price; Abdominal Belts on a new principle, weighing only four ounces.

Particulars, List of Prices, and the articles forwarded by post, on application to HUXLEY and CO., 5, VERE STREET, OXFORD STREET. Hospitals supplied on favourable terms.

TREETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters
 Patent.—Newly-invented and Patented application of chemically-prepared WHITE INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of ARTIFICIAL TREETH, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELEY, Surgeon-Dentist, 61, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee. A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of chemically-prepared WHITE INDIA-RUBBER as a lining to the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features, as the following:—All sharp edges are avoided, no springs, wires, or fastenings are required, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while from the softness and flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared White India-rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may with thorough comfort be imbibed and retained in the month, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.—To be obtained only at
 61, GROSVENOR-STREET, LONDON.
 22, Gay-street, Bath.
 54, Grainger-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM
 NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DEPARTURES OUTWARDS.

INDIA and CHINA, via EGYPT.—For Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong on the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton, and on the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

AUSTRALIA, via SINGAPORE.—For Adelaide, Port Philip, and Sydney (touching at Batavia), on the 4th September, and 4th of every alternate month thereafter from Southampton, and on the 10th of September and 10th of every alternate month thereafter from Marseilles.

MALTA and EGYPT.—On the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton, and the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

MALTA and CONSTANTINOPLE.—On the 27th of every month from Southampton.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.—For Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, from Southampton, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month.

CALCUTTA and CHINA.—Vessels of the Company ply occasionally (generally once a month) between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

For further information and tariffs of the Company's rates of passage money and freight for plans and vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the Company's Office, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, and Oriental Place, Southampton.

SUBMARINE and EUROPEAN TELE-
 GRAPH COMPANIES.

OPENING TO BIRMINGHAM, AND GREAT REDUCTION OF TARIFF.

MESSAGES of twenty words are now sent between Birmingham and London for ONE SHILLING.

Each additional ten words or fraction of ten words, 6d.

No POSTAGE charged for the first mile from any of the Company's stations.

Each mile after the first mile, 6d.

Offices:—London: 30, Cornhill. Birmingham: 104, New-street. Dover: 7, Claremont-place. Deal: 100, Beach-street.

(By order) G. L. PARROTT, Secretary.

SUBMARINE and EUROPEAN TELE-
 GRAPH COMPANIES.

REDUCTION OF CHARGE TO AND FROM THE CONTINENT.

On and after Monday next NO POSTAGE will be charged upon Messages transmitted to the Continent—France excepted. Messages from the Continent, including France, will be delivered FREE within a circuit of ONE MILE.

Beyond that distance 6d. per mile only will be charged.

Offices, 104, New-street, Birmingham, and 30, Cornhill, London.

(By order) G. L. PARROTT, Secretary.

ECONOMIC FREEHOLD LAND ASSO-
 CIATION. (Enrolled as the "Economic Benefit Building Society.") Shares £30 each. Entrance Fee 1s. per Share. Payments 1s. per week, with an additional Sum per Share for Expenses per Quarter, any Subscription Day during the Quarter. The chief object of this Association is to promote the Social Elevation and Political Enfranchisement of the People. Central Office, Literary Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square. President: William Coningham, Esq.; Solicitor: Octavius Leefe, Esq., 90, New Bond-street; Surveyor: John William Milnes, Esq., Lorn-road, Brixton; Secretary: Mr. Henry A. Ivory, 62, Coling-place, Camden-road, London.

AN ELIGIBLE ESTATE, situated at Wood Green, close to the Hornsey Station of the Great Northern Railway, consisting of Eleven Acres, has been purchased for the Society, and will be shortly BALLOTTED FOR. Persons joining immediately will be eligible to participate in the Ballot.

Mode of Allotment, by Seniority and Ballot. Suspension of Payments in times of illness or depression of trade. No limit to the number of Shares to be held by any Member. Law Expenses not to exceed 30s. per Deed, exclusive of stamps and parchment. Each Member charged from the time of entrance. Payments not increased after the Member has an Allotment. Deposits received at four per cent per annum. Ladies and Minors are equally eligible to the benefits of this Association. Members can enrol for Shares between the hours of Eight and Ten every Tuesday Evening, at the Central Office. Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

INDIAN CARVED FURNITURE, (as presented by Honourable East India Company to Her Majesty, and Exhibited at the Crystal Palace), consisting of richly carved Drawing-room, Library, Frie-Dien, and other Chairs, Couches, Settees, Cabinets, Flower-stands, Loo, Work, and other Tables, with Indian Paper-hangings, can now be sold for the first time, in any quantity, of the most elegant design, and beautiful Bombay workmanship, at moderate prices, at Arrowsmiths, Decorators and Upholsterers to Her Majesty, 80, New Bond-street.

WINES for DISPOSAL.—To be Disposed
 of, Two Quarter Casks of fine Thompson's and Croft's Old Port Wine, for £9 each, cost £15. The Quarter Cask. Also Two Quarter Casks of Gordon and Co's Pale and Gold Nutty Sherry, for £7 10s. each, cost £12. Duty £8 per Quarter Cask, about Fourteen Dozen. Any person requiring pure and genuine wines may depend upon these. They are sold in consequence of a gentleman having left England. Samples will be forwarded on the receipt of twelve stamps. Address to Mr. Smart, 10, Great Tower-street, City.

JOHN BENTLEY AND COMPANY'S
 PRINTING and PUBLISHING OFFICES are removed to large premises, 15, Brownlow Street, Holborn. Authors will effect a Saving by applying direct to this Establishment, as no Charge is made for Commission, until the Sale has repaid their original outlay.

N.B.—A respectable youth will be received as an Apprentice.

SPORTING SEASON, 1853.
F. JOYCE'S ANTI-CORROSIVE AND
 TREELY WATER-PROOFED PERCUSSION CAPS, for General Shooting and very Wet Weather, may be had as usual of most Gunmakers in Town and Country. Sportsmen desirous of obtaining Caps that can be fully depended on, and free from those corrosive qualities so injurious to the Gun, are requested to observe the Name and Address of F. JOYCE, Original Inventor and Sole Manufacturer, on each Sealed Package, without which they are not genuine. This precaution is rendered necessary, by some unprincipled individuals having imitated the Labels and Wrappers.

JOYCE'S IMPROVED WIRE CARTRIDGES and CHE-
 MICALLY-PREPARED WADDERINGS of a superior description.—Goods manufactured to suit all climates.

Wholesale Warehouse, 57, Upper Thames Street, London.

BANKS of DEPOSIT and SAVINGS BANKS.
 INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL AND SAVINGS.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE and INVEST-
 MENT ASSOCIATION,
 7, ST. MARTIN'S PLACE, TRAVALGAR SQUARE, LONDON,
 AND 56, PAUL MALL, MANCHESTER.

Established in 1844.

TRUSTEES.
 Lieut.-Col. the Right Honourable Lord George Paget, M.P.
 Rev. Joseph Prendergast, D.D. (Cantab.)
 George Stone, Esq., Banker, Lombard Street.
 Matthew Hutton Chaytor, Esq., Reigate.

The Investment of Money with this Association secures equal advantages to the Savings of the Provident and the Capital of the Affluent, and affords to both the means of realising the highest rate of Interest yielded by first-class securities, in which alone the Funds are employed.

The constant demand for advances upon securities of that peculiar class, which are offered almost exclusively to Life Assurance Companies, such as Reversions, Life Interests, &c., enables the Board of Management to employ Capital on more advantageous terms and at higher rates of Interest than could otherwise, with equal safety, be obtained.

The present rate of Interest is *five per cent. per annum*, and this rate will continue to be paid so long as the Assurance department finds the same safe and profitable employment for money.

Interest payable half-yearly in January and July.

Money intended for Investment is received daily between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, at the Offices of the Association.

Immediate Annuities granted, and the business of Life Assurance in all its branches, transacted, on highly advantageous terms. Rates, Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, with every requisite information, may be obtained on application at the offices of the Association, or to the respective Agents throughout the United Kingdom.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Applications for Agencies may be made to the Managing Director.

MANCHESTER and LONDON LIFE
 ASSURANCE and LOAN ASSOCIATION, 77, King Street, Manchester; 454, West Strand, London.

The business of this Association is that of—

1. Life and survivorship risks of every description—Civil, Naval, or Military.
2. Loans on equitable terms, life assurance being contemporaneously effected, upon approved personal or any other sufficient security.
3. Assurance upon half-credit scale of rates.
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